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BEAVER ARGUS.

M. WEYAND, Editor & Proprietor.

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☞ Letters and communications, by mail, shall have prompt attention.

LONG AGO.

BY H. BROWNELL.

When at eve I sit alone,
Thinking of the Past and Gone,
While the clock with drowsy anger
Marks how slow the minutes linger,
And the embers dimly burning
Tell of life to dust returning;
Then my lonely chair around,
With a solemn mournful sound,
With a murmur soft and low,
Comes the Ghost of Long Ago.

One by one I count them o'er,
Voices that are heard no more;
Tears that loving cheeks have wet,
Words whose music linger yet,
Holy faces, pale and fair,
Shadowy locks of waving hair,
Gentle sighs and whispers dear,
Songs forgotten many a year,
Lips of dewy fragrance, eyes,
Brighter, bluer than the skies,
Odors breathed from Paradise,

And the gentle shadows glide,
Softly murmuring at my side,
Till the long and gloomy day,
All forgotten fades away.

Thus, when I sit, all alone,
Dreaming o'er the Past and Gone,
All around me, soft and low,
Come the Ghosts of Long Ago.

THE WIDOW'S BEAU.

Services had commenced in the neat little sanctuary which the inhabitants of Fairmount had consecrated to the service of God. The minister had reached the psalm and scripture lesson, and the first line of the opening hymn. The eyes of the people were fixed intently on him, for he was not only a good, sound, eloquent preacher, but he was a fine looking one, too, and thus enchained the attention not only of the true, but false worshipers. The house was very still—the clear, melodious tones of the speaker were the only sounds that throbbed on the balmy, golden air, which the midsummer Sabbath morn had breathed into that holy place. The first syllable of the second line was trembling upon his lips, when a rustle at the door, and the entrance of two persons, a lady and a gentleman, dissolved the charm. In a second every eye turned from the pulpit to the broad aisle, and watched with more than ordinary eagerness the progress of the couple. A most searching ordeal were they subjected to; and when quietly seated in the front pew, immediately in front of the pulpit, what a nudging of elbows there was—ay, and how many whispers, too.

In vain the sound, the good, the eloquent Mr. D——— sought again to steal the attention of his hearers. They had no tho'ts or eyes for anybody else but the widow, and widow E———'s young, genteel and dashing looking attendant.

How she had cheated them! Hadn't she said she didn't feel as though she could wear anything but mourning?—and, in spite of these protestations hadn't she come out all at once dressed in white and walked into the church in broad day light, leaning on the arm of a young gentleman.

Yes, indeed, she had. She would plead guilty to all these charges, grave ones as they were; and on the last two how many witnesses had been subpoenaed! She was actually dressed in white; a beautiful robe of India mull, tucked to the waist with an open corsage, displaying the elaborately wrought *chemisette*, drapery trimmed sleeves, trimmed with the richest Mechlin lace, undersleeves of the same expensive material, a white crape shawl, a white lace hat, with orange buds and flowers, white kid gloves and light gaiters—such was the description every lady had on her tongue's end to repeat over as soon as the service was ended.

And the gentleman—he was dressed in style. Don't he wear white pants of the latest pattern, and a white vest, and a coat of 'satin finish,' and white kids, too, and don't he sport a massive chain, and didn't he gaze often and lovingly at the fair creature beside him?

Yes he did so, and there is no further room to doubt. Widow E——— had cheated them. She had won a beau, laid aside her mourning, put on a bridal attire, and was going to be married in church.—Who the beau was, or whence he came, was more difficult to solve.

Service proceeded. The Choir sang, and the minister prayed and preached—the people wondered when the ceremony took place.

To their utter astonishment they were left to wonder.

For when the benediction was pronounced widow E——— and the strange gentleman walked with the rest of the congregation quietly out of the church. When they reached the pavement he offered her his arm very gracefully, and she placed her hand very confidently on the beautiful soft coat sleeve as they passed on.

What a morning that was in Fairmount. What a world of conjectures, surmises, inquiries and doubts rolled over and over in the brains, not only of gossiping ladies, but of sober, matter of fact ones. The like of such a thing had never occurred in the village. There was something now under the sun; a lady had a beau and nobody knew it.

Oh, widow E———, didn't your ears burn all that day? We wonder they didn't drop off. Surely they must have been crisp and crimson.

The Rev. Mr. D——— preached to a crowded house that afternoon; no compliments to him though. Every one was sure the wedding would take place then; but everybody was again disappointed, and if tongues had run at railway speed before, they traveled then on the electric wires. The minister might have preached in Greek that day, and his sermon would have been quite as edifying. One subject alone occupied the village mind—the widow's beau.

It actually seemed, too, as though the widow tried to make as much talk as she could. After tea, arm in arm with the strange gentleman, she walked the whole length of the village, and away into the cemetery, and never returned till the moon was high.

Look out, widow! your character is on the carpet.

If she knew it, apparently she didn't care, for the next day she went a calling with her beau, and the next with him rambled off to the mountains, and the next day with him in a carriage to the station house, and there not only wept as she parted from him, but actually embraced and kissed him.

'What in broad daylight?' exclaimed grandma W———. 'Well, if I ever heard or saw the like on't.'

Little Nell, the old lady's youngest grand-child, wondered to herself whether it really was any worse in broad day-light than any other time. Perhaps you will wonder too. We do, at least.

There was a large attendance that afternoon at the weekly meeting of the sewing society. Everybody went that could possibly leave home.

And what a chattering there was when the bustle of assemblage was over. There was but one topic; but that was all-sufficient, all engrossing—the widow's beau—for he must be her beau, or ought to be.

Everybody had something to tell, something to wonder about. But suddenly every magpie tongue was hushed, a universal stroke of dumb palsy seemed to have fallen on the group, as, looking up, they perceived the very lady about whom they were conversing so eagerly, standing in the doorway.

'Good afternoon, ladies,' said she, in her usual quiet way. 'I am glad to see such a large and happy gathering. It's a beautiful day for our meeting.'

And then she proceeded to the table and helped herself to a block of patch work, inquired for the sewing silk, which having received, she sat down in the only vacant chair, and commenced hemming a very red bird with a yellow wing on a very green twig, which latter had already been hemmed on to a square piece of cloth, and the whole, when completed, was designed to form the twentieth part of a bed quilt.—She seemed all engrossed with the bird's bill, and spoke to no one. Everybody wondered if she heard what they were saying when she came in—but her placid countenance satisfied the most fearful, and every one longed to commence a personal attack. Old Granma W——— was the first one to commence, she meant to 'do up matters very delicately and in so roundabout way, that the lady should not suspect her of curiosity.' So she began by praising Mrs. E———'s dress.

'Why, it is really so beautiful. Where did you get it?'

'I bought it,' was the quick reply.

'Here?'

'No.'

'Where then?'

'In New-York, last spring.'

'Oh, you did, did you? But I thought you were never going to wear anything but black again!'

Every eye scrutinized the lady's face in search of a blush, but it continued as pale as usual as she answered—

'I did say so once, but I have finally changed my mind.'

'You have; ha; what made you?'

'Oh, I have good reasons'

Here the hearers and lookers on winked and blinked and looked very expressively at each other.

'But did you not spoil your beautiful white dress on Sunday night, wearing it up to the burying ground?'

'I did not wear it.'

Here was a damper to the old lady. She had such a long lecture to read on extravagance, and she was determined to do it, too, when, unfortunately for her eloquent strain, Mrs. E———'s dress had hung up in her ward robe all the time, and she had worn an old black silk.

After a while the old lady took a fresh start. She would not be so baffled again. She intended and would find out all about that beau before she went home, that she would. So she began by saying:—

'Your company went away this morning, didn't they?'

'They did,' was the reply.

'He didn't stay very long, did he?'

'Not so long as I wished he had.' was the emphatic answer.

And how the ladies looked at each other. It was as good as a confession.

'When did he come?'

'Saturday evening.'

'Was you looking for him?

'I had been expecting him for a fortnight or more.'

'Why du tell, if you had then, and you never told on't, neither. Had he any business in the place?'

'He had'

'What was it?'

This was rather more direct and blunt than the old lady had meant to put, and she forthwith apologised by saying:

'I didn't mean that—I—I—I—I only thought'

'Oh, I'd as lief you knew as not. He came to see me.'

'Oh, widow E———, how did your good name go down, then! Be careful what you say or you will only have a remnant of character to go home with—and remnants go very cheap.

'He did, did he? and he didn't come for anything else then? But was you glad to see him?'

'Indeed I was. It was one of the happiest moments of my existence.'

'Well, well,' said the old lady, hardly knowing how to frame the next question: 'well—well, he is a real good looking man any way.'

'I think so, too; and he is not only good looking, but he is good-hearted—one of the best men I ever knew.'

'You don't say so! But is he rich?'

'Worth a thousand or so,' said the lady carelessly.

'Why du tell if he is! Why you will live like a lady, won't you? But what is his name?'

'Henry Macon.'

'Macon—Macon! Why that was your name before you were married!'

'It was.'

'Then he is a connection, is he?'

'He is.'

'Du tell if he is, then. Not a cousin, I hope; never did think much of marriages between cousins.'

'Henry is not my cousin.'

'He isn't? Not your cousin! But what connection is he? do tell, now.'

'He is my youngest brother.'

If ever there was rapid progress made in sewing and knitting by any circle of ladies, it was those composing this society, for the next fifteen minutes. Not a word was uttered, not an eye was raised. Had the latter been done, the roguish and expressive glances which passed between Mrs. E——— and the minister, who unobserved, had stood on the threshhold, a silent spectator and a curious hearer, perhaps (mind you, we only say perhaps,) they might have guessed more correctly the name, character, standing and profession of the Widow's Beau.

No Gloom at Home.

Above all things there should be no gloom in the home. The shadows of dark discontent and wasting fretfulness should never cross the threshold, throwing their large black shapes, like funeral palls, over the happy young spirits there. If you will, your home shall be heaven, and every inmate as an angel there. If you will, you shall sit on a throne and be the presiding household deity. O! faithful wife, what privileges, what treasures, greater or purer than thine?

And let the husband strive to forget his care as he winds around the long narrow street, and beholds the soft light illuminate his little parlor, spreading its precious beams on the red pave before it. The night is cold and cheerless, perhaps, and the December gust battles with the worn skirts of his overcoat, and snatches with a rude hand and wailing cry at the rusty hat that has served him many a year. He has been harrassed, perplexed and persecuted. He has borne with him many a cruel tone, many a cold word, and nerved himself up to energy so desperate that his frame and spirit are weakened and depressed, and now his limbs ache with weariness; his temples throb with the pain-beat caused by too constant application; he scarcely knows how to meet his wife with a pleasant smile, or sit down cheerfully to their little meal which she has provided with so much care.

But the door is opened, the overcoat is thrown off. A sweet voice falls upon his ear; like a winged angel, it flies right into his bosom, and nestles against his heart.

The latch is lifted and the smiling face of his wife gives an earnest welcome. The shining hair is smoothed over her fair brow; indeed she stole a little coquetish glance at the mirror hanging in its narrow frame just to see if she looked neat and pretty before she came out. Her eye beams with love, her dress is tasteful—and—what? Why! he forgets all the trials of that long day, as he folds her in his arms and imprints a kiss upon her brow.

A home where gloom is banished, presided over by one who has learned to rule herself and her household. Christianity—oh! he is thrice consoled for all his trials. He cannot be unhappy, that sweetest, best, dearest solace is his—a cheerful home. Do you wonder that the man is strengthened anew for to-morrow's cares?

THE AREA OF UTAH.—It may be a matter of some interest to our readers to know something of comparative extent of that territory of the United States, whose chief officer is bidding defiance to our government. According to Colton, the area of Utah is 268,170 square miles. To engineers, and a few others, this will give a just idea of its vast extent, but the majority of the people will form a better estimate by being told that it is as large as the whole of the New England States, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky and Tennessee. Or to compare it with European countries, it is equal in extent to Great Britain and Ireland, Switzerland, Prussia and Denmark, with the Islands of Guernsey, Jersey and Man, and the Ionian islands added.

COOL IMPUDENCE.—The Editor of a Western paper owes a bank about $1,000, for which they hold his note. The defaulting wag announces it thus in his paper:—"There is a large and rare collection of the autographs of distinguished individuals deposited for safe keeping in the Cabinet of the Farmers' and Merchants' Bank, each accompanied with a note in the hand writing of the autographist. We learn that they have cost the Bank a great deal of money. They paid over a thousand dollars for ours. We hope great care is taken to preserve these capital and interesting relics, as, should they be lost, we doubt whether they could be easily collected again. Should the Bank, however, be so unfortunate as to lose ours, we'll let them have another at half price, in consequence of the very hard times."

REMINISCENCES.

The following extract of a letter from the Hon. J. R. Giddings, to the editor of the Ashtabula Sentinel, will be read with peculiar interest:

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1857.

'This is the last session to be held in the old Hall of Representatives. To-morrow we occupy the new building, and this will be appropriated to other purposes. I look around upon its majestic columns, its lighted dome, its spacious galleries, its faded tapestry, its gray walls, with emotions of sadness. They have long been familiar to my view. I have become attached to them. They seem to have been companions of my latter days. I look at the figure of the recording angel, as he sits upon the clock of time, with pen recording those passing events which will long live in history, after we shall have passed from our present state of existence. They will tell for good or for evil on coming generations. There, high elevated above the Speaker's chair, stand the Genius of America, holding forth that scroll which contains our past history, of which members take so little notice. He and the recording angel look down upon us with countenance cheered with hope for the future, rather than with satisfaction and with regard to the present.

'The Speaker's seat, the Clerk's table, the mace, the old armed chairs, the writing desks, are dear to me. They have for twenty years been my companions. With them I have spent the best, the most active part of my life, and am now pained at the separation.

'Here I have spent sleepless nights and anxious days. I well recollect the time when, for thirty-one consecutive hours, 'the Old Man Eloquent' maintained his seat, now near me, during one of those conflicts which often marked that period of our history. He has long since passed from those scenes, to the peaceful climes of the spirit land. Yet, methinks I see his venerable form, with his pen in his hand, watching transpiring events, as in days of yore.—He was the connecting link between the revolutionary and the present age.

'With thrilling emotions I call to mind the period when he was arraigned by the slave power before the House, for presenting the respectful petition of his constituents. I now see him in memory, as he stood at the time of his celebrated reply to Marshall on that memorable occasion.—His aged form seemed to rise with his subject; his language became impassioned, and his invectives more and more terrible, until many cheeks were bathed in tears.—Reporters laid aside their pens; the vast galleries seemed filled with inanimate beings, bent forward in the attitude of endeavoring to catch each syllable that fell from his lips. A friend now occupies the seat at which he then stood—the seat at which he sat when the angel of death kindly summoned him to happier realms. I helped to bear his lifeless form from the hall. We placed him in the Speaker's room, where he bade adieu to 'the last of earth.'

'Several political generations have appeared in this legislative temple since I first took my seat, made their obeisance to mankind, pronounced a few words, and then disappeared. Many have gone before me to the unknown land. Some have climbed to higher honors, and some have disappeared in the mass of human beings who throng the earth.

"What scenes I have witnessed within these walls! It were perhaps well to draw the veil of obscurity over them. There Garland and Bynum fought. On my left, near the door, White and Rathbun came into conflict. Opposite to where I sit, Haralson and Johnson exchanged blows. But time would fail me, were I to describe the re-enactments of Wier, and Stanly, and Bell, and others, who figured in those unworthy affrays. The flourishing of canes, the show of bowie-knives, and cocking of pistols, with the apparent purpose of assassination, all rush upon the recollection as I call to mind those scenes which marked the early history of the cause of Freedom.

"Here, too, I have witnessed the highest manifestations of patriotism. I have been enraptured with the most sublime eloquence, and have laughed to perfect exhaustion under the facetious powers of Corwin, Starkweather, and others. But here comes the message from the Senate, announcing the death of Senator Bell, of New Hampshire. Another friend is gone. He was my junior in years and in service here. Hon. Mason W. Tappan has risen to pronounce an eulogy upon the deceased. In a few moments we shall resolve to go into mourning for my deceased friend. As I place the sad emblem upon my arm, departed scenes and departed friends must occupy my thoughts.'

A WOMAN'S ADVANTAGES.—A woman may say what she likes to you without the risk of getting knocked down for it. She can take a snooze after dinner, while her husband has to go to work. She can dress herself in neat and tidy calicoes for a dollar, which her husband has to earn and fork over. She can go forth into the streets, without being invited to treat at every coffee house. She can paint her face if it is too pale, and flour it if too red. She can stay at home in time of war, and wed again if her husband is killed. She can wear corsets if too thick—other fixins' if too thin. She can eat, drink and be merry, without its costing her a cent. She can get divorced from her husband whenever she sees one she likes better. And she can get in debt all over, until he warns the public, by advertisement, to trust her no longer.

☞ A hard-shell preacher speaking of Daniel in the den of lions, says: 'He must have been a 'dead-head,' for there he sot all night, lookin' at the show for nothin'. It did'nt cost him a cent.'

ANECDOTE OF TRISTAM BURGESS.

Oliver H. Smith, of Indiana, in one of his Reminiscences, published in the Indianapolis Journal, tells the following story:

During the debate in Congress on the tariff, in 1829, an amendment was offered to increase the duty on molasses ten cents per gallon, being an increase of a hundred per cent., ad valorem. Its object was to choke off the northern members, and indirectly to kill the bill. The moment the amendment was announced by the chairman, in committee of the whole, Mr. Burgess, of R. I., arose and implored the mover to withdraw it. He showed its effects upon the trade between the eastern States and the adjacent islands, in timber and the return cargoes of molasses, which was the daily food of the poor. His speech was short and to the point. As he took his seat, Henry Daniel, of Kentucky, sprang to his feet and roared out at the top of his voice, "Mr. Speaker, let the constituents of the gentleman from Rhode Island sop their bread on one side in molasses, and they will pay the same duties they do now.' Mr. Bartlett, of New Hampshire, remarked to me: "Now look out for Tristam, Harry will catch it." Mr. Burgess arose with fire beaming from his countenance, and addressed the chair. "The relief proposed by the gentleman from Kentucky is but adding insult to injury. Does not that gentleman know that established habits become second nature, and that all laws are cruel and oppressive that strike at the innocent habits of the people? To illustrate, what would they think of me if I should offer an amendment that neither himself nor his constituents shall hereafter have more than a pint of whiskey for breakfast instead of a quart? Does he not know that the disposition of all animals partakes, in a greater or less degree, of the food on which they are fed? The horse is noble, kind and graceful; he is fed on grain and grass. The bear (looking at Daniel, who was a heavy, short man, dressed in a blue coat, with a velvet collar) will eat hog and raw hominy. You can domesticate him, dress him in a blue coat with a velvet collar, learn him to stand erect, and to imitate the human voice as some showman have done, but examine him closely, sir, (looking at Daniel some seconds,) you will discover he is the bear still. The gentleman told us, in a speech some days ago, that his district produced large numbers of jackasses, hogs and mules. No stronger proof of the truth of his statement can be given than a look at its representative.'

Daniel wilted under the sarcasm, and few members afterwards felt disposed to arouse the eminent son of Rhode Island.

Birth-Place of Daniel Webster.

If nobler sentiments than the following, (says the New York Mirror,) which were uttered by Daniel Webster, ever fell from human lips, we have yet to see them.—They are indeed pearls of the rarest value, which should be cherished in every heart of hearts by every one:

"It is only shallow-minded pretenders who make distinguished origin either a matter of personal honor or personal reproach. A man who is not ashamed of himself need not be ashamed of his early condition. It happened to me to be born in a log cabin, raised among the snow-drifts of New Hampshire, at a period so early that when the smoke first rose from its rude chimney, and curled over the frozen hills, there was no similar evidence of a white man's habitation between it and the settlement on the rivers of Canada. Its remains still exist; I make it an annual visit. I carry my children to it, and teach them the hardships endured by the generation before them.

I love to dwell on the tender recollections, the kindred ties, the early affections, and the narrations and incidents which mingle with all I know of this primitive family abode. I weep to think that none of those who inhabited it are now among the living; and if I ever fail in affectionate veneration for him who raised it and defended it against savage violence and destruction, cherished all domestic comforts beneath its roof, and through the fire and blood of seven years revolutionary war; shrunk from no toil, no sacrifice to serve his country, and to raise his children to a condition better than his own, may my name and the name of my posterity be blotted from the memory of mankind.'

A GOOD IDEA.—The Metropolitan police of New York have added one valuable feature to their duties. Wherever it comes to the knowledge of the Superintendent (as it is pretty sure to do through some of his secret aids) that a new counterfeit is to be sprung upon the public, word is at once sent to every member of the department, and he then warns every shopkeeper within his beat, giving them the name of the Bank, &c., and thus putting them on their guard. In this manner several extensive arrangements for putting counterfeits into circulation have been "nipped in the bud."

A FOG IN PARIS.—Between six and seven o'clock on the evening of the 19th ult., a dense fog covered the streets of Paris. The darkness was so complete that a pedestrian could not distinguish an object at a short distance from him. In some streets it became impossible for coachmen to continue their course. In others, coachmen were obliged to descend from their seats and lead their horses, calling out at the same time to avoid a collision with others. The authorities commanded that policemen should be placed at short distances from each other, holding lighted torches.

☞ A factory proprietor pasted up the following notice:—"I will admit no segars, or good-looking men within these walls.—One sets a flame among the cotton, and the other among the gals.'

FROM ENGLAND.

By the Arrival of the Africa we have three days later intelligence from Europe. Apart from the details of the news, our English files contain several features, a glance at the spirit of which will be found interesting.

As is natural, the English press rejoices over the relief of Lucknow. The Indian Mutiny is virtually ended, the soldiers of Great Britain are covered with glory, and Great Britain's rule will doubtless soon be more firmly established than ever in those possessions which a short time since seemed in some danger of passing from her grasp. Great Britain has reason to be proud of her victorious arms; has reason to shout aloud for joy; for in this warfare her brave men have contended against fearful odds, and against a savage enemy, whose desperation and ferocity have no parallel. From all parts of the civilized world Great Britain will find her rejoicing answered, and laurels awarded to her military prowess. But she raises the shout of joy through blinding tears. Other graves besides those of the brave soldier falling in battle has the cruelty of the Sepoy made graves for the living as well as the dead.—Touchingly the London News brings a fearful phase of this Indian Mutiny before the reader. Says the news: "It is understood on unquestionable authority, that there are several ladies now in Calcutta who have undergone such unspeakable degradation that they obstinately refuse to give their names, preferring that their relations in England should suppose them dead.'

And on these words, the News founds an earnest entreaty to the sufferers to come home. It says that it would change the word 'degradation' into "courage," for it is not in the power of man or devil to degrade the innocent. "When we tell them," says the News, "that there is no one here who does not regard them with cordial respect—with a reverence which almost absorbs comparison; when we tell them that, all unknown as they are, we pass sleepless nights on their account that tears fall and prayers go up for them through the silent night—surely they will not refuse to come home.' Can there be a more awful phase of war than this which renders such an appeal necessary?—*N. Y. Cour. & Eng.*

A Relic of Indian Times.

Upon the farm of Gideon P. Hathaway, in the southerly part of Freetown, Mass., there is a deep hollow, surrounded upon all sides by hills, which have been in turns planted and pastured for at least one hundred and fifty years. Quite recently it occurred to the mind of the owner that this hollow, receiving the constant washings of the surrounding hills for a century and a half, must be rich in vegetable deposits. He accordingly commenced the removal of the soil, which consisted of a dark-colored vegetable mould, deepening on all sides as it approached the centre, when it was six or eight feet thick. He had not proceeded far ere he began to discover, firmly imbedded in what had originally been the bottom of the hollow, large flat stepping stones, leading towards the center, where he found a living spring of excellent water, walled up with large, flat stones set up edgewise. Near the spring lay a stone pestle, two feet in length, such as was commonly used by the Indians in pounding their parched corn preparatory to making the Indian meal cake. From the pains taken to make the spring convenient of access we are led to conclude that this must have been a spot frequently resorted to by the Aborigines; and here for centuries probably, they, when wearied, were wont to stop and take a cooling draught of nature's healthy beverage, long before the white man's axe was heard in their forests or the curse of his fire-water had been felt in their iron constitutions. That this was not the work of white men we conclude from the fact that the land was in the possession of Mr. Hathaway's great-grand-father and the residence of his father, now living, eighty years ago, and that the oldest inhabitant had no knowledge of nor heard from tradition of the existence of this spring.

"LET GEORGIA HOWL."—Mr. President Buchanan wrote a letter to the Hon. Robert J. Walker, when the latter, in his capacity as Governor of Kansas, was encamped before the rebellious city of Lawrence during the isothermal war, giving him moral aid and comfort, to the extent of six pages of White House note paper, saying among other things, "Let Georgia, Alabama and Mississipi howl, I and my administration will sustain you, and we will stand or fall together on it.' It is Mr. Buchanan's turn to howl now.

THEY have a queer way of paying taxes out in Kentucky. The Frankfort correspondent of the Louisville Journal says:—"A member from one of the mountain counties has obtained leave to introduce a bill to increase the premium on red and gray fox scalps. This is understood to be a measure of relief to certain tax payers in the mountain regions who pay their taxes in scalps."

VICTORIA'S CHILDREN.—The Queen's children are rapidly growing up. The Princess Royal, who is about to be married is now aged 17; the Prince of Wales is 16; the Princess Alice, whose hand is to be demanded in marriage by the Prince of Orango, is 14; and the Prince Alfred, whose residence at Alverbank his mamma graciously visited, is 13. Beside these four eldest the family includes Helena, 11; Louisa, 9; Arthur, 7; and Lepold, 4.

☞ One may have a bad opinion of him who has no good opinion of any one.

☞ Law and equity are two things which God hath joined, but which man hath put asunder.

LAST LETTER FROM LUCKNOW.

Our readers will remember that since Lucknow was relieved by Gen. Havelock, the Sepoy force from 50,000 to 70,000 strong, had again surrounded the Residency, and, at later dates, were threatening the gallant Havelock and his little army with destruction. Sir Collin Campbell, at the head of 10,000 men, was, however quickly advancing to the rescue.

The following, as the very latest communication received from any of the beseiged, in Lucknow, possesses peculiar intesest.—It is written by Lieutenant Moorsom, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster to Sir Henry Havelock's force, and is dated Oct. 27-1857. It was brought on a small scrap of paper by a cossid from Lucknow to Cawnpore, and thence forwarded to its destination. It reads as follows:

Lucknow, Tuesday, Oct. 27, 1857.

My Dearest Mother:—All right, physically and mentally, brain, body and limbs, to date. We relieved Lucknow from its instant peril, and are now ourselves occupying a more extended position in the town blockaded with the garrison. Write to Inglis', Gubbins', and Couper's people if possible, to say that they and theirs are all well. We have grub abundant, amunition, good quarters, plenty of fighting men, stout hearts, and our God on our side; on the other, our enemy numerous, but cowardly with a scarcity of iron and lead for guns.—Had we not many women and children, and wounded, we could walk out of the town at any moment.

As it is, we can hold our own, and steadily make small advances, until reinforcements arrive. I tried once before to ease your anxieties by writing, but the messenger was compelled to throw away his dispatches before falling into the hands of the enemy.

This goes through the beleaguering host; so you will I hope, see the necessity for my writing no more fully. Mother mine, don't doom me 'down among the dead men' until you hear it on the best authority; and with very dearest love to all, believe me, your truly affectionate son,

W. R. MOORSOM.

Horse Infuriated by Blood

Recently we mentioned the trampling of a man to death in New England, by a horse which had been maddened by the sight of blood. The Doylestown (Pa.) *Intelligencer* has an instance of the excitement of a horse from the same cause:

'On Saturday week, a serious accident occurred on the farm of S. B. & J. B. Larzelere, in Abington. They had been killing hogs on that day, and, after the job was completed, a person in their employ, with his bloody clothes on, went into the stable by the side of a team horse to remove the harness. While unloosing the hame string the horse became frantic at the sight or smell of the blood, pawed him down, broke his ribs, and it was with great difficulty that those who came to the rescue could get him over the manger into the entry and out of danger. The noble animal, although of uncommonly docile disposition generally, kicked himself clean out of the harness, and knocked the strong board partition between the stalls into fine kindling wood. On the following morning the horse had not entirely recovered from his fright, and was still so wild that the person who usually takes care of him had some difficulty in going through the daily morning routine. We make these remarks to caution our friends against making similar experiments.

COST OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT.—Of the total income of the British government, last year, amounting to about $355,000,000, the amount received from customs was $115,000,000; from excise $85,000,000, for stamps $35,000,000; land and assessed taxes $15,000,000; income tax $75,000,000; and Post-office $16,000,000.

The principal expenditure were $140,000,000 for interest on the national debt; $70,000,000 for the army, and $50,000,000 for the Navy.

The total expenditure was about $353,000,000.

About $21,000,000 was applied to salaries, &c., on the revenue department; $10,000,000 to redeem Exchequer bonds, and among the charges on the Consolidated Fund is one of about $5,000,000, being the compensation to his Majesty the King of Denmark for the abolition of the Sound Dues or tolls on ships. The balances remaining in the Exchequer on the 30th of September amounted to the sum of $10,000,000.

☞ MR. SHOUTS says Kansas is a great country. Rents cheap, because they have no houses. Women not expensive, because they don't have any. Society primitive and not particular. The men and hogs, cattle and dogs, all lay in the same bed.—If you want to live like a double breasted fighting cock, go to Kansas. The boat sails frequently.

SEVERE REBUKE:—At the opening of a court in a French town, lately, the galleries were filled with the ladies of the neighborhood. The cause to be tried was a scandalous one involving indelicate details. The President, adverting to the fact, begged all the modest women to retire—Not a soul moved. "Usher,' said the President, "now that all the modest women have left, turn out the rest.'

☞ The Florida war goes bravely on.—During the last half year the exertions of our brave troops have been tremendous.—The arduous struggles have been rewarded by the glory of the capture of three squaws (two only of whom afterwards escaped) and a baby,—the squaw with a baby was unable to run away—and the death (reported) of six braves, none of the bodies being found by our victorious troops.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington City, Jan. 15.

House.—Mr. Burnett's resolution was passed, authorizing a special committee to investigate the facts attending the sale of Fort Snelling, and employ a stenographer. He remarked that this was a case in which public interests required a close examination.

Mr. Stanton offered a preamble setting forth that it appears, by the published report of the committee appointed to investigate the affairs of the Middlesex Manufacturing Company, $87,000 were paid to secure the passage of the tariff act of 1857; and, as no satisfactory explanation has been given in relation to the application of but eight thousand dollars of this sum, there should be an investigation—the charge tending very seriously to prejudice the reputation and character of members of the last House who voted for the tariff act.

Therefore, he proposed the appointment of a select committee of five to investigate the charges, and inquire whether any member or officer of the House received any part of the money, with power to send for such persons and papers. If the committee find any part of the money paid for the use or benefit directly or indirectly, to any officer or member of the House, the committee shall present specific charges, in which case another committee of five shall be appointed to investigate such charges; the accused to be informed of the place and time of meeting in order to defence, examination of witnesses, &c.

Mr. Stanton said he had delayed offering the resolution till now in the hope that some gentleman who favored the tariff act, would move such investigation. The charges were presented in such a form as demanded the notice of the House. It was not a mere newspaper report, but the information was furnished by a moneyed corporation, through a committee appointed to investigate its finances and the disbursements in its funds. He earnestly advocated the propriety of the passage of the resolution, in order to ascertain whether the money used influenced the action of the House.

Mr. Burlingame said as a general rule he would be against taking cognizance of any transaction which did not occur in the presence of the House or Senate or so near either as to interrupt the deliberation of Congress. He would not magnify the power of the house nor have it take jurisdiction of matters which might more properly be taken charge of and investigated by tribunals established by law for the purpose of securing citizens of the country their rights, but in this case he would depart from the general rule of policy he would select for his guidance. So many grave charges had been made by individuals and the partizan press, with what motives and for what purpose he would not undertake to intimate that it seemed to him the House would consult its dignity as well as honor by adopting resolutions. Of the facts disclosed by the Committee of the Manufacturing Company he knew nothing, excepting what he had seen in the newspapers, but it seemed that the entry of money used in procuring the passage of the tariff act was found on the books. There was, however, no charge even by implication against any member of Congress, but charges have been made by responsible persons; he, as a representative from Massachusetts, in which the Manufacturing Company had its chief establishment, wished this matter probed to the bottom. He took occasion to say that he did not believe the hands of any member of the House had been stained by the money of Lawrence, Stone & Co. The name of the senior of the firm has stood, and stands to day, the synonym of mercantile honor and integrity, he would not deepen the shadow which rested upon it, because of the honored dead who bear it, and the generous living who bear it. He hoped that this investigation would disclose the fact that the senior member of that firm had been unfortunate, rather than involved in intention of crime. Whatever may have been his motives, we are prepared to shield him as a friend, but he would not shield him from the commission of a wrong.

Mr. Kunkel, of Pennsylvania, remarked that all such investigations involved time trouble and expense, but he was in favor of the one now proposed. These charges were extensively made over the whole country and if they were nothing more than newspaper charges, he would be still for investigation; he could not concur with the opinions of the gentleman from Maryland relative to the newspaper press which had not failed to serve its function. You may put corrupt men in the House and Senate and corruption may reek all along the avenue, yet with all its abuses a free press may save the liberties of the people. This charge was not only made in the newspaper press, but on the authority of a committee of Stockholders of the Middlesex Manufacturing Co.

He knew nothing about Lawrence, Stone & Co., it is said that they are merchant princes of New England, but he knew that these merchant princes struck hands with the free trade interest in the last Congress to crush the industry of Pennsylvania.—The gentleman from Massachusetts speaks of the high character of Lawrence, Stone & Co.

Were they to be eulogized in Congress because their books show that they spent $87,000 to control the industrial interests of the country? I am mistaken if members were not assailed in connection with the tariff policy; it has been charged over and over again that members had combined, for mercenary considerations to affect that policy, together with propositions to admit railroad iron free of duty. Thus the great interests of Pennsylvania were kept in anxiety and suspense. The charges were uttered when the tariff act was under consideration. He heard them when he went home. But for a mild and genial winter there would have been starvation within the borders of the State. He was as anxious to vindicate his own party for sufficient reasons as any member of the other party because it was important that its integrity should be preserved.

Mr. Stanton said: The gentlemen on the Democratic side had some family affairs to settle, including the Fort Snelling sale. The cardinal object of Manufacturers was to get rid of the duty on wool, and gentlemen on the other side voted accordingly; therefore they are the very men implicated in the nature of the charge.

In reply, Mr. Davis of Md., said it was possible that no injustice was done to the accused parties of the last Congress by the Investigating Committee, but he made the point that the rights of the members were not to depend on the discretion of a few gentlemen who may compose such a Committee.

Mr. Harris of Illinois wanted to know whether Mr. Stanton meant to say that any Democratic members were implicated in the sale of Fort Snelling?

Mr. Stanton replied: I meant to say that the administration made the sale and the members—

Mr. Grow protested against the positions assumed by Mr Davis, of Maryland, and Mr. Harris, of Illinois, the latter had attempted to throw suspicion on members of the House and, like the man of old, thank God that he was not like other people; he wraps his cloak of self-righteousness about him. He, Mr. Grow, trusted that the attempt to make the Select Committee of the last Congress a precedent would not be successful. He would throw around the most humble individuals the safeguards of the law. The Constitution guarantees that a person charged shall be confronted with accusers. The former Committee called profligates from the streets to blacken the character of members of Congress, and in secret chamber allowed them to give evidence in the absence of the accused. He protested against raising a Committee and having witnesses called without the accused being permitted to confront them. The character of members of Congress should not be held less in esteem than a petty thief who is entitled to a fair trial. He repeated that the Committee of the last Congress prevented the accused from confronting witnesses, and having suppressed part of the evidence asked the House to pass judgment.

Mr. Sherman with the record before him called attention to the fact that only 30 Republicans voted for the tariff bill on its passage, with 98 who opposed the republican party, among the Bays, only two Democrats voted against it, while 70 Republicans voted against it. Therefore he thought the chances of being involved in the charges would be against his friend from Illinois.

Mr. Letcher replied that one good turn deserved another. He did not consider the charges as resting against the Democratic party because with the practical illustration of the last Congress before them the Republican party stand guilty.

Sherman responded, if there was any thing wrong, or fraud or bribery engrafted in the legislation on the tariff bill it was not done by the Republican party for 30 Republicans only voted for and 70 against it, while only 2 Democrats voted against it.

Several votes were taken on Mr. Stanton's proposition, when the House adopted the substitute offered by Mr Letcher, that a select committee of five members be appointed to investigate the charges preferred against members and officers of the last House growing out of the disbursement of any sums of money by Lawrence, Stone & Co., or other persons, and report the facts to the House, with such recommendation as they may deem proper, with power to send for persons and papers.

Mr. Stanton withdrew his preamble, as the House had seen fit to throw the subject in the hands of the Democratic side.

Mr. Harris, of Illinois, rising to the question of privilege, offered a preamble and resolution proposing that Matteson's case be investigated, looking to his expulsion from the House.

As Mr. Matteson was not present the subject was postponed.

The House took from the Speaker's table the Senate bill making appropriations for indemnity for slaves carried from Southern States by the British during the last war. The reading of their names occasioned excessive merriment.

Mr. Giddings obtained the floor, but gave way for a motion to adjourn to Monday, which prevailed.

FROM INDIA.

New York, Jan. 15.—The papers from India are filled with the details of the bloody struggle at Lucknow. The fight of the 16th of November was the severest ever known. On the 19th, the enemy took to flight, and the firing nearly ceased.

After this fight the bodies of 150 Sepoys were counted in one spot. When Sir Colin Campbell left Cawnpore he rode 40 miles at a single stretch in pursuit of the enemy. In the engagement he relied on the artillery as much as possible.

Nena Sahib, with all his men and baggage, had joined the rebels at Galour.

It was reported that the King of Delhi's son and two nephews had been shot.

The correspondent of the London Daily News states that the rebels had placed a boy in the throne and keep him in state at Fyzabad, a large, walled city, defended by a fort and round towers. Here their last stand of resistance may be expected, and they had concentrated all of their available forces at that point.

The territory of Cawnpore was threatened by a large force from Oude, and serious disturbances were expected to occur at Rajputana. European troops were urgently wanted.

A letter from Capt. Castle, commander of the Sarah Sands, is published describing the partial destruction of the ship, and escape of the troops and crew. The fire was discovered at 4:45 P. M. The flames burned through the upper deck, and at about 9 P. M. a fearful explosion took place in the part magazine. By this time, says Capt. Castle, the ship was in one body of flames, from the stern to the main rigging, and, thinking it scarcely possible to save her, I called Major Pryett, in command of the troops, forward, and told him my opinion, and requested him to keep order among the troops, until the last, but at the same time to use every exertion to check the fire.—No person can describe the manner in which the men endeavored to keep the fire back. One party were below keeping the bulkhead cool from burning, several of whom were dragged up senseless, when fresh volunteers took their places, but who soon in turn again had to be dragged out in the same state.

At 11 P. M. the maintopsail yard took fire. Mr Welsh, quartermaster, and four or five soldiers, went aft with wet blankets and succeeded in extinguishing the flames there, but not until the yard and mast were nearly burned through.

About midnight we appeared to have made some impression on the fire, and after that drove it back inch by inch until daylight, when it had been completely got under. The ship now appeared in a fearful plight, merely the shell remaining.—The portquarter was blown out by the explosion, and fifteen feet of water was in the hold. The ship was rolling heavily, and taking in large quantities of water aft.

Correspondence of the Pittsburg Gazette.

FROM HARRISBURG.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 14, 1858.

Editors Gazette:—The contest for State Treasurer is becoming interesting. There are no less than five candidates. Three of these are from the west—Johns, of Fayette, Workman, of Washington, and Keatley, of Clarion. None of these have however, the slightest chance. The contest lies wholly between Mott, ex-Canal Commissioner, and Magraw, the present incumbent. Both these are moving heaven and earth to accomplish a nomination.—So far Magraw appears to have the inside track. I think I but anticipate the telephic dispatch you will receive to-morrow night, when I say that Magraw will be the nominee, upon the first ballot probably, but certainly upon the second. He is clearly the second choice of Johns', Workman's and Keatley's friends. The friends of Magraw express themselves as absolutely certain of his election, and I fully concur with them.

Mr. Scofield, of Warren, introduced into the Senate to-day an important bill relative to arbitrations. It is intended to engraft upon the present system of arbitration a new feature. It gives the Courts power to appoint a man learned in the law, who shall hear and determine the cause submitted to him both upon the laws and the facts. His decision upon the facts is to be final, but an appeal lies from his decision upon the law to the Courts. This is certainly a novel feature. The idea is borrowed from the laws of New York. I think it will be found to work well in practice. It will at least procure for litigants a higher quality of men than those who are usually found upon arbitrations.

Since I last wrote you, a bill appropriating $11,000 for the purchase of an executive mansion has passed the Senate and been taken up in the House. The original idea that money should be appropriated to build a house seems likely to be abandoned, and this hermaphrodite plan substituted. The result will be that some house, fit for a family of a half dozen people, but totally unfitted to the social requirements of the position of a chief magistrate will be purchased from some decayed or retired Harrisburger. In a few years it will be given up—sold out at half price and a suitable house will be erected.

I presume the bill will pass the house in nearly its present shape, although it has not yet done so.

The following is a resume of the local western business for the last two days.

Mr. Irwin has introduced a bill to increase the tolls upon the Allegheny & Perrysville Plank Road fifty per cent, beyond the present rates. A similar one was urged here two years ago by James Gibson, Esq. of your county, who is, I believe, a large stockholder; but was defeated through the exertions of the representatives from Beaver, Butler and Lawrence. I thus call attention particularly to it because the people of the northern and western part of Allegheny co. are deeply interested in a movement of this kind.

Shaw, of Lawrence, read in place a bill to incorporate the New Castle Bank Association.

M'Donald, of Washington, one to enable the citizens of Washington county to cast their votes for all offices upon one ticket.

Campbell, of Venango, one to prevent the destruction of fish in the Allegheny river and its tributaries.

The bill of Calhoun, mentioned above, is intended to give to the Washington County Bank, the Pittsburgh Bank and such other institutions as did not suspend specie payments, the right to deal in the notes of non-paying specie banks.

Mr. Foster will introduce upon the first occasion which presents itself, a bill for the repeal of the law of April 1855, relative to inquisitions upon property. There have been numerous frauds upon lien creditors perpetrated under the law by extensions with out notice to them of the proceedings. I believe there is one conspicuous case in which the city of Pittsburgh is particularly interested.

Mr. Calhoun will introduce to-morrow a bill for the repeal of that provision of the license law which, renders it compulsory upon courts to sentence those pronounced guilty of selling liquor on Sunday to prison for at least ten days. He desired it to be left to the discretion of the court to imprison or not. This will draw the teeth of the law if it passes, for imprisonment is the only thing liquor sellers dread. Remove that, and you open up at once the way for the resumption of the old practice of indiscriminate sale upon Sunday.

THE STATE FUNDS.—The report of the State Treasurer, in response to the resolution requiring him to state where the State moneys are deposited, was presented in the House on Wednesday by the Speaker and read.

The following is an abstract of this document:

Balance in the Treasury Jan. 1. 1853.	$753 215
Payments from the 1st to 12th.	45,073
Balance now in Treasury.	$709,141
Total Deposits in Banks.	$487,063
Cash in Treasury	165,051
Drafts.	19,621
Special deposits in the Girard Bank for the payment of Coupons.	22,450

Alabama Legislature.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., Jan. 13.—On Thursday both branches of the Legislature of Alabama, passed unanimously resolutions authorizing the Governor to call a State Convention if Congress refuse to admit Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution.

Holloway's Pills produce a most surprising change in cases of general debility.—The broken down invalid, whose flaccid muscles and relaxed nervous system have scarcely sufficient vitality to sustain his emaciated form in an erect position, is soon rejuvenated and braced by the invigorating effect of this priceless remedy, and his whole frame is re-animated and filled with energy. His spirits resume their buoyancy, and he feels like a new man.

BEAVER ARGUS.

M. WEYAND, Editor & Proprietor

BEAVER, PA.,

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1858.

DISSOLUTION.

THE partnership heretofore existing between M. & J. Weyand, in the publication of the Beaver County Argus, was dissolved by mutual consent, on the 20th of December. All persons knowing themselves indebted to the firm are earnestly requested to call at the Argus Office and settle their accounts.

M. WEYAND,
J. WEYAND.

Beaver, Dec. 23. 1857.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.—We feel ourselves greatly indebted to Hon. William Stewart and D. L. Imbrie, Esq., for their unremitting attention in forwarding us Public Documents.

Also, to S. W. W. Coughey, Esq., for an elegant Pocket Map of California.

WHO ARE THE 'SHRIEKERS' NOW?

It is highly edifying to Republicans to have their 'thunder' stolen from them, and listen to the lusty 'shrieks,' and witness the ponderous blows which many of the leaders of the Democratic party are just now dealing in behalf of wronged and distracted Kansas. How vigorously they charge home upon President Buchanan the glaring duplicity and treachery of which he has been guilty! How valiantly they stand up in defence of 'squatter sovereignty'! How graphically they recount the wrongs which the Free State men of Kansas have been compelled to endure! How bitterly and yet now justly they denounce the Lecompton 'swindle'! And how boldly they counsel *armed resistance*, if this fraudulent instrument is attempted to be forced upon the Majority of that territory. Who could have thought it! Who could have dreamed that such a state of things would exist a little more than a twelve-month after the Presidential election! Then all the frauds and deeds of blood that were there committed, and attested by multitudes of eye-witnesses, were set down as the merest fabrications; and those who essayed to raise their voices and their arms to beat back the invaders and oppressors, were branded as outlaws and rebels. But, mark the change! The very men who then winked at the invasion of the Missourians; countenanced the frauds upon the ballot-boxes; justified the infamous code of laws; and counselled the march of United States troops into the territory, to enforce obedience, if need be, at the point of the bayonet, are now the ones who stand most prominently forward as the defenders of the elective franchise in Kansas, and in resisting the consummation of this last crowning act of perfidy and usurpation. When will wonders cease?

Well may Republicans stand aside and contemplate with the liveliest satisfaction one wing of the Democratic party occupying ground nearly identical with their own, and levelling at the other wing of the party the same weapons that were directed against both, only last fall by the supporters of Col. Fremont. And doubly gratifying is it to see Democratic Legislature after Democratic Legislature, and State Convention after State Convention, marching up with bold and determined mien, and requesting their Senators and Representatives to array themselves in stern opposition to the admission of Kansas, under the Constitution proposed to be foisted upon her in opposition to the will of her people.

Will all the influences now at work be sufficient to check the President and his Southern abettors in their mad career?—Has he not gone too far into the meshes of the Southern snare to recede? Has he not been seized with a grasp which will oppress him to use all the patronage within his control to carry the measure? especially when dealed with the supposition that after a little while the storm will blow over, and all will be calm again, as in the case of the unjustifiable repeal of the Missouri Compromise. Had Mr. Buchanan possessed the courage a little Jacksonian firmness, and resolved the extremists, he would not now be in the humiliating posture in which he finds himself, but would be amply able to fulfil his pledges, and would have by his side—instead of in opposition—the great body of his party in the free States. But, having yielded to all the inordinate demands made upon him, retreat now seems wholly out of the question. Every breeze that comes from the Capitol indicates but too plainly that the President is ready to do the bidding of his Southern masters, and is fully determined to do that which can not well fail to destroy the unity of his party, convulse and intensify agitation, endanger the Union, and plunge the two sections into a bloody civil strife.

CARROLLTON FREE PRESS.—Our brother, and late partner, has purchased the senior interest of this newspaper establishment. It is the official paper of Carroll county, O., and of course is Republican in politics. It is needless for us to say that we shall be rejoiced to hear of his success in the new field of labor which he has chosen.

ROUTE AGENT.—Mr. W. W. Gilson, of Washington, Pa., has been appointed Route Agent, for the delivery of mails on the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, extending from Rochester, Pa., to Belair, Ohio.

VACANCY FILLED.—Mr. William Davidson having resigned his trust as Trustee of Beaver Academy, Gen. Joseph H. Wilson, at a recent meeting of the Board, was unanimously chosen to fill his place.

GOV. WISE.—About the strangest, of all the strange things daily transpiring in the political world, is the position taken by this distinguished Virginian on the Lecompton Constitution. Speaking of the fraudulent mode of submission, by the Convention he says:

"There was an usurpation—a withholding from the people of a fair, free, full and equal election to choose or not to choose their own constitution of self-government. It was *ex parte*; it was all on one side; it was, in gambling phrase, the fou; 'heads I win tails you loose;' the constitution was obliged to be adopted, with the clause or without the clause; the vote was bound to be 'for the constitution;' it was all *pro* and no *con*; and we say that was no submission to an election at all."

Gov Wise is the last man in the Union whom we should ever have expected to differ with the President in his Kansas policy, or place himself upon ground antagonistic to that occupied by the great body of his Southern brethren, who are using every artifice and appliance of the Government to subjugate and degrade the people of Kansas, and force upon them an institution and a Constitution both distasteful and revolting. He it was who declared but a little while ago that the election of Fremont would be sufficient cause for the dissolution of the Union; and he it is who has heretofore been recognized as the ruling spirit among the ultraists of the South. When, therefore, this Lecompton Constitution is a thing so vile that it disturbs his stomach, and forces *him* to squirm, ought it not at least to bring the crimson to the cheeks of those Democrats in this region of country, who shouted so lustily for "Buchanan and Free Kansas." Reader what think you of this picture—Gov. Wise the most impracticable of all the impracticables of the South, standing forward as the *enemy* of the Lecompton Constitution, and the Free Soil, "Free Kansas," 'squatter sovereignty' Democrats of Pennsylvania, the defenders and apologists of that fraud! Is there not some justification for the remark of the Richmond South that

"The Northern man who goes for our interest necessarily goes against the interest of the North, his country, and I can have no confidence in a traitor, no matter how high is his price."

FOX HUNT.—We learn that a Fox Hunt is to come off on Thursday January 28th. The lines are the State road up Big Beaver from Smith's crossing to Arch'd Reed's Mill, thence to Wm. Paden's on the State road from Darlington to New Castle, thence to New Galilee or Darlington Station by said road and Rail-road. Thence by R. R to place of beginning.

Closing ground on the Megittigan farm, near Sam'l Shurlock's. Hour of starting, 10 o'clock A. M., to be signalized by firing cannon. For list of officers and other particulars, see hand bills.

NEW BRIGHTON SCHOOL.—The bill reported by Mr Imbrie, authorizing the School Directors of New Brighton to borrow Four Thousand Dollars, on bonds of One Hundred Dollars, passed the House of Representatives on the 11th inst. The rate of interest not to exceed seven per cent. per annum. A large number of the influential citizens of that place petitioned for the passage of the measure. The new School building, including furniture, cost Thirteen Thousand Dollars—of which Eight Thousand Five Hundred have been paid. It is proposed to borrow money to pay the balance, thus extinguishing the debt gradually, instead of heavily increasing the taxation for a single year.

LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEES.—Our Senator, Mr. Harris, has been placed upon four committees—Pensions and Gratuities, Canals and Inland Navigation, Education and Militia. Mr. Imbrie is upon Ways and Means, and Domestic Manufactures, and Mr. Shaw upon Railroads, and Canals and Inland Navigation.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.—The Board of Trustees of Beaver Academy last week selected the following officers to serve for the ensuing year: President—S. Cunningham; Secretary—J. Murray; Treasurer—Phillip L. Grim; Counsellor—Joseph H. Wilson; Auditors—M. T. Kennedy, Sam'l Moreland, A. P. Lacock.

AMENDMENTS TO CONSTITUTION.—The following is the vote cast at the late election upon the proposed amendments to the State Constitution, as counted by the Senate and House of Representatives, on the 14th instant:

	FOR	AGAINST.
1st Amendment,	122,057	13,652
2d Amendment,	117,143	27,412
3d Amendment,	114,666	20,396
4th Amendment,	115,605	14,332

NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The National Agricultural Society commenced its sixth annual session at Washington City on the 13th inst. Twenty-four States and Territories were represented.

TO BE RESUMED.—The publication of the 'New Brighton Times,' is to be re-commenced in a few days, by W. B. Lemmon, Esq., late of the Butler 'American.'

ADJOURNED COURT.—An Adjourned Court will be held in this place next week—commencing on Tuesday.

☞ The City of Cincinnati is estimated to contain a population of 244,000 inhabitants—an increase in ten years of more than 87,000!

☞ The inauguration of the Hon. W. F. Packer took place yesterday at Harrisburg.

The Skies Brightening.

A friend calls our attention to a few interesting and cheering facts and figures taken from a late monetary article in the N. Y. Tribune:

"It is estimated that the addition to the gold of Europe and the United States since the California discovery in 1848, is $800,000,000, and deducting $236,000,000 silver sent from Europe to Asia, the net aggregate gain is $570,000,000. The specie in the banks of New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore and New Orleans is about $52,000,000, (the largest ever known,) against $16 800,000 in October, and the aggregate in those cities and London and Paris is $159,500,000 against $82,000,000.

"In November, 1857, the specie, circulation and deposits of all the banks in Pennsylvania, including those of Philadelphia, were—Specie, $4,463 915; Circulation, $11,432,263; Deposits, $16,422,533. At the present time the Philadelphia Banks and the 24 banks above named alone have the following amounts: Specie, $5,864,076; Circulation, $8,014,015; Deposits, $14,231,129.

"There are twenty-five other banks of issue in the State, whose January statements have not been received. If they could be obtained, the aggregate of specie in the Pennsylvania Banks, considering that there is a constantly rising average, must at this time amount to nearly $8,000,000, which is larger, we believe, than has been reported for many years. Everything seems to indicate that the Banks are nearly ready for the resumption of specie payments."

For the Argus.

MR. EDITOR:—Attracted by the Editorial allusion, made in your paper of last week, to the proposed course of lectures, to be delivered in Rochester, during the present winter, I was stimulated to attend the first of the series, which was pronounced last Thursday evening.

The lecturer was the Rev. C. P. Krauth, of Pittsburgh, a gentleman distinguished alike for his erudition and ripe scholarship. The theme was "Fathers, Mothers and Sons." It was rather a sermon than what is denominated a lecture. The delivery was graceful and impressive, and subject edifying and instructive. His diction was classic and perspicuous, and the earnestness which marked its delivery, awakened the tenderest emotions of the heart.

He alluded in most eloquent terms, to those parental ties, those filial sympathies and affections, which ever cluster around, and are part of the life, of the loving father and mother, and obedient son and daughter.

That it was natural, that the parental solicitude, for the male members of the household should be deep and earnest, for through them, the name, lineage, and type of the family are to be kept inviolate, and to be perpetuated. The son was the rightful guardian of that honor, integrity and good fame, of the father, and his progenitors, which was his and their care to maintain unblemished and sacred. He is the custodian, not only of the highest hopes of the family, but the pride of the State; for in him, she looked for the maintenance and perpetuation of those wholesome laws, and benign counsels which are but the discipline and government of the family upon a more extended theatre. In the children, the parents live their life over again—they are the images of what, they themselves once were—they bring up from the past, the unsullied days of youth—reminds them of their early companions—the tender associations of youthful days,—the conflicts and triumphs at school,—and the ardent and aspiring longings for the positive contests of life's battle.

The ambition of the father, and love of the mother are centred in the son, for if he rightly appreciates his true destiny and its obligations, he can and will be the greatest blessing vouchsafed to them.

When age admonishes that life's fitful dream is nearly over, he can administer to their wants, relieve and comfort and smooth the declining years, by his kindness and aid. Who can estimate the obligations which helpless infancy and children waywardness incur; the care, guidance and watchfulness from the temptations of vice, and the allurements of corrupt and evil associations, that beset youth—None but the father and the mother.

The eloquent speaker then closed, by referring to the many incentives for right action on the part of children—the opportunities in our land to stimulate and inspire the young—the motives for pure and holy lives, and with an expressive earnestness drew a parallel between our country and those less favored; for here, no traditional custom, no oppressive restriction, no onerous governmental policy, no superstitious edicts exist, to repress the energies or deprive the worthy and ambitious of their full meed of praise. All are upon the same common level; the peasant boy and the rich and titled youth—all are and can be competitors for the prizes of political distinction or literary fame.

The erroneous impression that is sometimes fostered, that poverty chills the hopes and weakens the energies, finds in the self-reliant and self educated men of our land, a successful refutation. In almost every department of the mechanical, scientific or literary world we are indebted to those ardent workers, whose early years were a conflict with poverty and opportunity. It would appear to be a wise ordination of Providence, that the keen necessities of want, are positively inoperative to arouse the thoughts, energies and will of men, while on the other hand, those who are the recipients of fortune and luxury, are too often indolent and imbecile.

The next lecture will be delivered this week, on Thursday evening. How can an hour be spent more satisfactorily and useful.

W.

Latest from Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 18.—Gentlemen from Kansas by last night's train state that Calhoun was to commence counting the returns of the election of the 21st December, on Tuesday last in the presence of the presiding officers of the Legislature and Governor Denver. As soon as this is done, a messenger will be despatched to Washington with the vote and the State Constitution. Calhoun would not leave the territory till after the returns are made of the election of State officers. The election held on the 4th is still uncertain. Col. Henderson of Leavenworth, was forcedly taken from the stage a few miles from that city by a party of Free State men on the 11th, and has not been heard from since.

☞ The Rhode Island Banks have resumed specie payments.

(The following should have appeared last week, but owing to derangement in the mails, it did not arrive until after the paper was issued.)

For the Argus.

Mr. Editor:—In an editorial article in the last "Star," the writer makes a most unfair and disingenuous assault upon those whom he is pleased to call "Black Republican leaders."

The great source of trouble and perplexity with the writer appears to be, that he cannot understand how Republicans can concede any merit whatever, to such Democrats as Douglas, Forney and Walker. He has been so long accustomed to follow in the wake of his party leaders without daring to think for himself—or express an opinion on any public measure, without first having consulted the Oracles of his party that when a different course is pursued by others, it appears to be beyond the comprehension of his party biased intellect.

The great body of the Republicans—as far as I am able to learn—are willing to *accord* to Senator Douglas and Col. Forney a certain degree of *consistency* which, it is to be regretted, is not evinced by a *greater* portion of the leaders and Journals of the Democratic party.

When Senator Douglas reported the Kansas-Nebraska bill, a large majority of the Northern people were impelled to question his motives—and possibly they question them still—but *whatever his motives were then*, and *whatever they may be now*—he has shown himself to be possessed of a degree of *firmness, independence* and *consistency* that would have done credit to the *ruling head* of the so called Democratic party.

In speaking of the Republican leaders, the writer says: "Last year the Missouri compromise was the goddess of their idolatry, and the principle of popular sovereignty, which consigned it to an eternal grave, was their special horror and abomination." "Now the Missouri compromise is thoroughly ignored, and the tomb of the prophets has fallen into contempt, while popular sovereignty becomes the sudden and sole idol of their constant worship."

Let us look at this. 'The Missouri compromise was the goddess of their idolatry.' Well suppose it was. That *Compromise* line had, for the third of a century, been the great bulwark against the introduction of slavery, into *all Territory* North of that line—and when its repeal was first *hinted* at in Congress, anti-slavery men throughout the whole country, opposed it, as *a dangerous expedient*, and wisely preferred a *certainty* to an *uncertainty*.

The Compromise line, as it existed, and had existed for over thirty years, was a *certainty*. The alternative—that was—of opening up the whole question of Slavery, and *courting* such *contentions* and *bloodshed* as have already been exhibited in Kansas, was the *uncertainty*.

But the Missouri Compromise was *repealed*, by the Democratic party—*wiped* from the statute book of the nation, and in its place we have nothing left, to protect our beautiful and fertile Territories from the withering curse of slavery, but popular sovereignty.

Is it then *strange* that all honest anti-slavery men—including the Three Thousand Purisan Clergymen—should cling to it, and *insist* upon the *fair* and *impartial application* of the *principles* of *popular sovereignty* as the last and only hope of Freedom in the Territories? To what else can we now look for the protection of the territories, against the *ceaseless* and *unsparing advances* of the slave Power? The only alternative—the Missouri Compromise—has been swept away—and popular sovereignty must determine the future institutions of our vast territories.

The course of the Three Thousand Clergymen, we look upon as *perfectly consistent*.

They opposed the repeal of the Compromise line, but after that act of Vandalism was consummated, they can stand only—where all Anti-slavery men must stand—on the vaunted principle of Popular Sovereignty—and advocate the *right* of the inhabitants of the Territories, (free from all interference of *Federal power* and *Federal troops*) to establish their own institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States."

Now, Mr Editor, if in advocating this principle of popular sovereignty, as our only hope, we find ourselves in the company of such men as Douglas, Forney, Walker and other Democrats, let us thank them kindly for the influence they exert—and at the same time express the hope, that there are yet large numbers of Democrats—both *in* and *out* of Congress—who will show themselves sufficiently independent of Federal dictation, boldly to advocate the same doctrine which they did, on this question, during the last Presidential struggle.

Yours, &c. GRIMSHAW.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—A special despatch received yesterday, dated Kansas, Jan. 12th, says that the most glaring frauds have been perpetrated concerning the election of the 4th inst.

The Bright men threaten the Indiana Democrats in the House with vengeance, if they oppose the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution.

The House is about equally divided on the Lecompton Constitution question.

From Another Correspondent

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—Various conflicting reports are in circulation from telegraph said to be in town, respecting Kansas—both parties claiming complete success in the territory.

I have just seen a gentleman direct from the Territory, and his report is reliable to the best of his information. He says: The vote on the 4th, gave a majority against the Constitution with slavery. The vote was about 10,000. All the returns were in.

The Republicans have carried the Legislature by 2000.

From Harrisburg.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 18.—Henry S. Magraw was re-elected State Treasurer.—Both Houses have passed a bill providing for the erection of an executive mansion.

☞ Those who have bought and worn *Carnaghan's* make of Clothing will generally admit that there is a peculiar neatness of Style and finish given to his work that is rarely found in ready made garments. His establishment is near the Depot Allegheny, and our readers will find their expectations realized by calling with him.

from the Pitts. Journal.

COMMOTION IN VIRGINIA.

The late letter of Governor Wise to the Tammany Society of New York, expressing his dissent from the position of the Administration on the Kansas question, has raised a terrific excitement in the capital of Virginia. The Richmond South, ultra pro-slavery, says of the letter:

"The Governor rarely writes without producing a sensation; but, for this performance, we venture to predict an unexampled effect on the public mind to the country. From one end of the South to the other it will be read with astonishment and mortification. From one end of the North to the other it will be read with astonishment and exultation.

"Governor Wise comes forward and, by denouncing the work of the Lecompton Convention as "a usurpation," as "unveiled trickery and shameless fraud," arrays all the influence of his personal character, official position and sectional locality against the only fair, just and satisfactory settlement of the Kansas controversy which the South can possibly expect to accomplish. Astonishing development indeed! No wonder the Black Republican press betray such excess of joy as is manifest in the subjoined article from the New York Times—the special organ Wm. H. Seward. No wonder they exult in the glory of anticipated triumph over the Administration, the Democracy and the South!

"Fortunately, the Legislature is in session. Gov. Wise invokes the name of the Virginia Democracy in support of his position. *Let the representatives of Virginia Democracy in the Legislature adopt the issue.* Let them, by a prompt and emphatic action, give assurance to the faithful now in the North who stand by the Administration and the South in the struggle, that the Democracy of Virginia will not desert them in the hour of peril. Let them declare to the Democracy of the South that they *stand immovable on the admission of Kansas with the Lecompton Constitution.*

"As already announced by telegraph, the Legislature has responded to the above call by passing resolutions endorsing the Lecompton Constitution, thus sending the Governor adrift, with such men as DOUGLAS, WALKER and Company.

The Richmond Whig gives expression to its feelings in the following unequivocal language:

"Governor Wise, although ready to dissolve the Union in the event of Fremont's election is now pandering to the abolition sentiment of the North, with a view to the Presidential nomination in 1860.—May Heaven snatch the country from the mercy of ambitious demagogues and reckless place hunters. Only through a great popular revolution which shall shock with confusion and ruin the Democratic party—a party more Jesuitical and dangerous than any that ever existed in any age or nation—can the country expect to emerge from the political demoralization now prevailing and which is increasing and spreading with every succeeding day. For one we say it boldly, that we prefer being ruled ever by an open frank, conscientious Black Republican to submitting to the further domination of a party whose principal leaders are the most unscrupulous hypocrites that human imagination can conceive.

LATEST KANSAS NEWS.

A number of gentlemen who arrived at Wheeling and Pittsburgh in this city last night by the railroad, having left Leavenworth on the 7th inst., impart to us some interesting news respecting Kansas affairs, which in the character of our informants, we are assured is entirely reliable.

The election had passed off with comparatively little disturbance. At Kickapoo the pro-slavery majority was 861. Douglas county gave about 800 majority for the pro-slavery ticket.

At Atchison the free state ticket was elected by about 30 majority, with the exception of Mr Hereford, a southern man, and one of the members of the convention which framed the Lecompton constitution, and who voted to have it submitted to the people. He was supported in part by the free state men.

Johnson county gave 1900 for the pro-slavery ticket, (McGee and Oxford frauds included.)

Burton county gave 430 pro-slavery majority.

Douglas county gave 500 majority for the free state ticket.

Other parts of the territory had been but partially heard from.

Our informants state, that at the time they left Leavenworth the impression was that a careful counting up of the returns then received, that the pro-slavery men had elected their state officers but that the free state party had carried the Legislature.

The vote was small, more than half the voters of the territory having declined voting for the state officers, though a very decided expression was given against the Lecompton constitution, the majority against it having been placed at *ten thousand.*

In many places in the territory two dissolls were kept open by the Calhoun judges and the free state judges.

A day or two after election, the free state men were busy issuing a great number of warrants, and making arrests all over the territory under the recent legislative act against fraudulent voting. Extensive frauds had been committed in many places. A Kickapoo Calhoun judge named Miller or Carter, was arrested for stuffing the ballot-boxes. Another man named Redman, was arrested for receiving fraudulent ballots, but had been admitted to bail. The former was taken in charge by the free state citizens, and conducted into Leavenworth on the 6th, along with a cannon which had formerly been used by the Kickapoo Rangers, as was claimed, in battering down Eldridge's hotel in Lawrence.

Arriving at Leavenworth a large procession was formed, and the judge and the cannon were paraded in derision through the streets.

The people were much excited, and our informants state that a more serious mistake is undoubtedly brewing in Territory.

The United States troops are inactive

The Democratic party is all split to pieces with a very large majority bitterly opposed to the Lecompton constitution.

Calhoun was out of the Territory, and supposed to be at Weston. He has been advised by his friends that it would not be prudent for him to be seen in Leavenworth City.

It is the impression of the gentlemen who have favored us with this detail, that all is not quirt in Kansas.—*St. Louis Dem.*

DIED—On the 14th inst., Miss MARY ANNE KENNEDY, of this borough, aged about 26 years.

On the morning of the 13th, Mrs. [ELECTA, daughter of S. B. Wilson, Esq., of this place, and consort of Mr. George M'Kee, of Wheeling, Va., in the 21st year of her age.

Prices of Flour and Grain.

The following statement (taken from the Philadelphia North American) will show the prices of Flour and Grain at the several places mentioned, at our latest dates—

	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.
Philadelphia,	$5 00	112	56	35
New York,	4 75	110	60	40
Boston,	5 00	130	65	40
Baltimore,	5 50	160	50	35
Richmond,	5 50	110	50	36
Georgetown,	5 00	110	50	30
Alexandria,	5 00	110	50	30
Buffalo,	4 00	100	50	30
Cleveland,	4 00	90	60	30
Cincinnati,	4 00	95	40	30
Louisville,	4 00	93	50	30
New Orleans,	5 00	95	40	30
Pittsburgh,	4 50	90	40	38
Rochester,	4 50	100	40	40
Albany,	4 75	115	40	40

NERVOUSNESS.—If any of your readers are troubled with Nervousness or Weakness of any kind, they should procure a bottle of BOERHAVE'S HOLLAND BITTERS.' We have tried it, and can recommend it confidently, as a medicine giving almost instantaneous relief. —*Daily Enterprise.*

"IN PEACE PREPARE FOR WAR."—In the days of youth, it behooves us to make preparation for the approach of age.—How many persons have become prematurely bald by neglecting to apply appropriate remedies to prevent the hair from falling off! The use of Prof. Wood's celebrated "Hair Restorative" will prevent the hair from falling off, impart to it a healthy growth, and even restore the hair on the bald.

☞Sold by Dr. O. Cunningham, Beaver and Druggists generally.

☞There is not in the world a better liver remedy or a cure for debilitated system than Dr. Sanford's Invigorator, for it has been fully tried in a large and extended practice till its results are fully known, and now it is offered as a tried remedy, and one that can be relied on.

☞Sold by Dr. O. Cunningham Beaver and Druggists generally.

☞*Brentinger's Fluid Extract of Sarsaparilla and Dandelion*, the safest and only cure for Scrofula, Blotches on the skin, Enlargement of the Joints, and all cutaneous diseases, &c. For sale at P. B Young's Beaver; Kaiser & Bro's, Rochester; E. Booking, Wheeling, Va. Gen'l Agent.

Orphan's Court Sale.

PURSUANT to an order of Orphan's Court of the County of Beaver, will be exposed to sale by public Vendue or out-cry, on the premises, on Thursday the 25th day of February next, the following described Real Estate, the estate of David Gilliland, late of said county, deed, viz: No. 2, a tract, piece or parcel of land lying and being situate in Darlington township, Beaver County, bounded on the North by Joseph Denniston and other property of said deceased, East by James Cochran, south by other land of said deed and Hugh Martin, West by Samuel Reed, containing 105 acres and 28 perches, strict measure. No. 3, a tract or piece of land adjoining. Bounded on the north by purpart No. 2, East by J. Cochran, South by Darlington Borough and West by Hugh Martin, containing 20 acres, and ... perches. The foregoing tracts or parcels of land contain one hundred and thirty-five acres and seventy-two perches strict measure, calls the "Great Farm" on which is erected a large Mansion and Tenant house, with a good well at the door, a good Barn and small Orchard, about 100 acres cleared and the balance well timbered, also under fence, several springs and good meadow ground, a portion of the land is ... last will, two acres of coal.

ALSO, a lot of ground in the Borough of Darlington, No. 6 in the general plan of Beaver, on which is erected a ... House, Store House, Tree House, Carriage House, Wash House, Smoke House, Coal and Wood House, Barn and Stable, all in good repair.

ALSO, lot No. 72 in plan of said Borough on which is erected a frame ...

ALSO, parts of lots No. ... 102 of said Borough on which is erected a ... comfortable brick Dwelling ... building attached.

ALSO lots Nos. 107 & 108 in the plan of Borough unimproved, the above is all ... property.

TERMS.—One-third of the purchase money to be paid on the confirmation of the sale by the Court, one-third in one year, thereafter with interest from the same time, and the deferred instalment to remain in the hands of the purchaser until the death of the widow of said deed, interest to be paid annually from the date of confirmation of sale. For information inquire of MATTHEW GILLILAND, Adm'r.

Jan. 20, 1857.

EXECUTORS NOTICE.

ALL persons knowing themselves indebted to the Estate of James Cunningham dec'd late of North Sewickly Township, Beaver County, are requested to make immediate payment; and those having claims will present them to the subscribers in said township at the house of the dec'd, on the 10th day of February, 1858, properly authenticated for settlement

R. S. CUNNINGHAM,
JOHN WARD,
Executors.

Jan 20, 1858.

In the Orphan's Court of Beaver County, No. 12, Nov. Term, A. D. 1857.

In the matter of the settlement of the estate of George Swezey, dec'd. And now to wit, Nov. 28th, 1857—on motion of L. P. Roberts, Esq., the Court appoint M. B. Welsh an auditor to make distribution of the assets in the hands of Robert Wallace, Esq., Executor of the last will and testament of said deceased.

N. B.—I will attend to the duties of the above appointment at my office in Beaver, on Wednesday, the 20th day of January, A. D., 1858, at which time and place all persons may attend if they see proper.

M. B. WELSH, Auditor.

Dec. 28, 1857.

Stray Bull.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Darlington township, Beaver County, a dark red Bull, supposed to be about 2 years old, no particular marks except a small bunch of white on the end of the tail. The owner is desired to prove properly pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be disposed of according to law.

MATILDA McCOWLIN.

Jan. 13, 1858.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

UNITED STATES OFFICERS.

President—James Buchanan,
Vice Pres't—John C. Breckinridge.
Secretary of State—Lewis Cass,
Secretary of Treasury—Howell Cobb,
Secretary of Interior—Jacob Thompson,
Secretary of Navy—Isaac Toucey,
Secretary of War—John B. Floyd,
Postmaster General—Aaron V. Brown,
Attorney General—Jeremiah S. Black,
Comm'r Pensions—George C. Whiting,
Comm'r Patents—T. Holt.
U. S. Senators—Simon Cameron, Wm. Bigler.

STATE OFFICERS.

Governor—James Pollock,
Governor Elect—Wm. F. Packer,
Secretary of Com.—Andrew G. Curtin,
Dep. Sec. Com.—John M. Sullivan,
Sup't Common Schools—Hi C. Hickok,
Auditor General—Jacob Fry,
Surveyor General—John Rowe,
State Treasurer—Henry S. Magraw,
Canal Commissioners—Arnold Plumer, George Scott, Nimrod Strickland,
Supreme Judges—W H Lowrie, G W Woodward, J C Knox, James Thompson, William Strong.

DISTRICT OFFICERS.

President Judge—Daniel Agnew,
Member of Congress—William Stewart,
Senator—John R. Harris,
Representatives—De Lorma Imbrie, Geo. P. Shaw.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Associate Judges—John Scott, William Cairns.
Prothonotary—Matthew S Quay,
Sheriff—William W Irwin,
Deputy Sheriff—Sam'l A Power,
District Attorney—Moses B Welsh,
Reg'r & Recorder—Samuel B Wilson,
Clerk of Courts—Alfred G. McCreary,
Treasurer—William Henry,
Commissioner—Phillip Cooper, Hugh Sutherland, Abner Morton,
Clerk to Comm'rs—Alfred R Moore,
Auditors—Jas W Pander, John R Eakin, William C Hunter.
Surveyor—Azariah Wynn,
Coroner—Eli Reed,
Coroner Elect—Nathan P Couch,
Court Crier—William Shrogles,
Janiter of Court House—John Gibson.
Poor House Directors—Robert Potter, W. Barnes, James Sterling
Trustees of Academy—J A McGill, J H Dickson, Jos. H Wilson, John Murray, S Cunningham, M T Kennedy, S Moorhead, Abner P Laccock.

BOROUGH OFFICERS.

Justices Peace—J Monroe, A. Gormly.
Burgess—J. Weyand,
High Constable—James H Dungan.
Council—William Henry, O Cunningham, Hugh Anderson, R H Agnew, W A Laird.
Street Commissioners—Samuel Purvis, Joseph Strack.
Watermen—Jos C Wilson, D Reisinger.
School Directors Bor. Tp.—J Monroe, J C Wilson, M S Quay, H Anderson, W H McKenzie, Geo F Harbaugh.

DISTRICT COURTS.

Beaver—2d Monday of March; 1st Monday June; 21 Monday Sept...ber; 3d Monday November.

Lawrence—21 Monday Feb... 4th Monday May; 1st Monday Sept... 1st Monday December.

Butler—2d Monday ... 4th Monday March; 4th Mon... tember; 2d Monday December.

BEAVER P. O.—CLOSING OF MAILS.

Eastern Mail at 6 o'clock, P. M.
Western Mail 5 o'clock, A M.
Southern ... and Industry, Smith's Ferry, Georgetown, Hookstown, &c., 9 o'clock, A
Northern ... bon and Black Hawk, &c ... Friday, at 8 A M.
Zelienople, on Saturday, at 8 A M.

ELVIRA D. CARTER ... M.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

All persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate of James Holmes, late of Beaver county, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement, to the subscriber

MARY J. HOLMES,
Administratrix.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

All persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate of Timothy Shane, dec'd late of ... Beaver county, are requested to make payment, and those having claims, will present them properly authenticated for settlement to

JOHN SHANE,
CORNELIUS SHANE,
Administrators.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, Executrix and Executor of ... Porter, dec'd, are very desirous of making a final settlement of the estate. All persons therefore, knowing themselves indebted by Note or otherwise, are earnestly requested to settle them before the second Monday of January, 1858.

NANCY PORTER, Exec'x.
HUGH ANDERSON, Ex'r.

Dec. 23, 1857.

Just Received

A large assortment of

COOKING, PARLOR & SHOP STOVES,

Of various designs and sizes, which for cheapness, durability and neatness, can not be excelled in this or any other place.

☞Call and examine them at the Store, Tin Copper and Sheet Iron Warehouse of

A. BESTWICK.

New Brighton, Sept. 7, 1857.

M. B WELSH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
(*District Attorney,*)
Office in the Court House, Beaver, Pa.
July 15 1857. ly.

Farm for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale a small farm containing 20 acres, more or less, situated ½ of a mile west of the Borough of Beaver, and in a good state of cultivation; all cleared but 2 acres; all enclosed with rail and board fence. The buildings are a frame house, and frame barn; an orchard of various kinds of fruit; a good spring of water near the house; also a good flagstone Quarry. Indisputable title, and possession given on 1st of April.

J. C. WILSON,

Beaver, Jan. 13, 1858.

TO THE AFFLICTED.

If you want Patent medicines or any other kind of medicines, call at Young's, and buy them cheap and pure. may5,'57.

BONNETS & RIBBONS.—We are receiving fresh supplies every week throughout the season, of the most fashionable styles.

June 4. T. M. TAYLOR.

Send for it.

The most superbly illustrated Magazine ever published in America, is the December number of the Cosmopolitan Art Journal, containing over SIXTY splendid Engravings, and giving full particulars of the benefits of the Cosmopolitan Art Association, $2 a year: single copies 50 cents. Specimen copies will be sent to all persons who wish to subscribe, on receipt of five postage stamps, (15 cents)

See advertisement headed "Brilliant Prospectus" in this paper. Address

C. L. DERBY,
548 Broadway, N. Y., or
M. S. QUAY,
Honorary Secretary,
Beaver, Penna.

CHEAP GOODS;
For Cash or Country Produce,
AT HIS STORE ON THIRD STREET,
BEAVER, PA.,

THE undersigned has received from Philadelphia his stock of

Fall and Winter Goods,

Embracing all kinds usually kept in a Dry Goods Store. Also, Boots and Shoes, with a good lot of Sole Leather, French and Tampico Morocco Skins; all of which will be sold as low as any in the market.

☞Persons wishing to purchase are respectfully requested to call and examine for themselves.

BENJ. ADAMS.

Beaver, Nov. 4, 1857.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

LETTERS of administration (with the will annexed) having been granted to the subscriber on the estate of JOHN RHODES, late of Brighton tp., Beaver county, dec'd, all persons knowing themselves indebted are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the estate, will present them to the subscriber, in Beaver, properly authenticated for settlement.

JOSEPH C. WILSON, Adm'r.

Nov. 11, 1857.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ALL persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate of Samuel McCullough, dec'd, late of Borough t'p, Beaver co. are requested to make immediate payment and those having claims will present them to the subscriber, in said township, properly authenticated for settlement.

HUGH ANDERSON,
Jan. 6, 1858. Administrator.

DUFF'S MERCANTILE COLLEGE
CORNER 3d & MARKET STS.,
PITTSBURGH PA.

Established in 1840; incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Hon. JAMES BUCHANAN, President of the United States.
Hon. WILLIAM WILKINS,
Hon. MOSES Hampton,
Hon. WALTER H. LOWRIE,
Hon. CHARLES NAYLOR,
Gen. J. K. MOORHEAD,

P. DUFF, (author of Duff's system of Mercantile and Steamboat Book-keeping) President with a Superintendent and five assistant teachers of Book-keeping, and seven other teachers and lecturers.

J. S. DUNCAN, one of the best penmen in the country, (author of the gems of Business and Ornamental Penmanship,) Professor of Penmanship.

Duff's system of Book-keeping is sanctioned by the American Institute and Chamber of Commerce of New York, and many of the leading business men of the East and West, as the most comprehensive and practical system of accounts now in use; and after from ten to fifteen years practical application of its principles to business, over four hundred students have attested its superiority, (circular 19.) All the arrangements for teaching being perfected by nearly 20 years' experience of the principal, students graduate in about half the time required in other colleges, saving $15 or $20 in board.

Upwards of 4000 students have entered the institution since founded. To obtain full particulars of the collegiate training for business and the character of the institution, send for its pamphlet circular of 50 pages, with samples of Mr. Duncan's writing which are mailed free.

Duff's Bookkeeping, Harper's new enlarged edition. Price $1.50, postage 20 cents.

Duff's Steamboat Bookkeeping. Price $1; postage 4 cents.

Duncan's Business and Ornamental Penmanship; crown quarto, $5, mailed post paid. This splendid work and Duff's Book-keeping have recently been awarded FIFTEEN 1st PREMIUMS, SILVER MEDALS AND DIPLOMAS, all stating the extent their being the best treatises upon these subjects now in use.

An elegantly bound copy of Duncan's Penmanship is presented to every student who hereafter graduates in the institution.

Duncan's Copy Books, complete in six numbers, 24 quarto pages each, on fine Demy paper, with the author's directions for teaching, the most thorough system for school instruction published, 12½ cents per number, with a liberal discount to the trade; mailed post paid, on application to the publishers, W. G. JOHNSTON & Co., Pittsburgh.

☞Call and see Mr. Duncan perform with the pen. jan13'58.

DISSOLUTION.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the firm of RHODES KENNEDY & CO., at Rochester, Pa., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The business will be settled by R. T. KENNEDY, of Pittsburgh, to whom persons having claims will hand them for settlement.

WM. R. RHODES,
R. T. KENNEDY,
Nov. 18, 1857. JOS. S. KIRK.

NOTICE.

THE law requires Executors and Administrators to settle their accounts thirty days prior to the meeting of any regular Court, to wit: For march Term on or before the 8th day of Feb. 1858. For June Term before 8th of May. For Sept. Term before 9th of Aug.—For Nov Term before 11th of Oct. 1858.

Dec. 16th '57. S. T. WILSON, Reg.

FIRST ARRIVAL OF SEASONABLE

DRY GOODS

AT C. HANSON LOVE'S

ORIGINAL SIGN OF THE BEE HIVE,

No. 74 Market st., between 4th & Diamond, PITTSBURGH, PA.

THE Subscriber has just returned from the Eastern Cities, having purchased the LARGEST and most COMPLETE assortment of Dress Goods, Shawls, Talmas, Cloaks, scarfs, House Furnishing Goods, Mourning Goods, Needle Work, Hosiery Ribbons, and a full assortment of all kinds of Domestic an every other article usually kept in a first class Dry Goods House. As many of the above articles were brought of the Importers, and at the large

Auction sales during last Week,

We are enabled to offer a good many articles at LESS than the Cost of IMPORTATION.

We would be pleased to have the PLEASURE OF SHOWING OUR STOCK to customers, and the public generally, as we think it would be to the advantage of all to call and EXAMINE FOR THEMSELVES before purchasing elsewhere.

C HANSON LOVE.

(Formerly Young, Stevenson & Love, and Love Brothers,) No. 74 Market street, between Fourth and the Diamond. Pitts. Sept 18, '57.

For Rent.

TWO Rooms on ground floor, and two rooms on second story, with cellar, smoke house, out-oven, stable, &c. Inquire at this Office.

LADIES SHOES—20 dozen ladies morocco boots; 20 doz. gum over shoes and sandshoe, just received at TAYLOR'S.

november 19, 1856.

BALM OF A THOUSAND FLOWERS, at (may6,'57.) YOUNG'S.

NEW FALL GOODS!

J. T. LOGAN & CO.,

ON THE CORNER OF MARKET AND BRIDGE STREETS,

BRIDGEWATER, PENN'A.

Are now receiving and opening a new and beautiful assortment of

FALL GOODS;

(Cheaper than ever) to which they would respectfully invite the attention of purchasers. All those in want of Fall Goods, will find it to their advantage to call and examine the stock before purchasing elsewhere; as they are having on a heavy stock and are determined to sell at lower prices than any other house in the vicinity, in order to get up a good trade, and give people a chance to buy themselves rich. Our motto is "Quick sales and short profits."

So one and all;
Don't forget to call,
SEPTEMBER 1857.

Keep the goods a going (out)
And the money flowing (in)
And we'll keep the prices lower—in'

CLOTHING

—AND—

Furnishing Goods,

FOR MEN AND BOYS

CARNAGHAN,

ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

WOULD now say to his patrons and all who desire a fashionable garment at a fair price, that he has recently added much to the size of his establishment, and more to the character of his stock, and is now opened for the FALL and WINTER trade, with a stock of surpassing excellence. It comprises in part—

Gent's Fine Frock and Dress Coats,

Overcoats, Frocks; Sacks, Fur trimmed Raglans, (new style,) Business Coats, trimmed with velvet and Plush, Beaver, Pilot, Lambskin and Satinett Coats, Sable Raglans, very rich and elegant. GENT'S FINE PANTS, the newest styles, from $1.75 to $12. GENT'S VESTS, of Plush, Silk, Cashmere, Velvet, Cloth, Satin, &c. Boy's Fine Cloth Jackets, plain and fancy. Boys' and Youths' Raglans and Sacks, Boys' and Youths' Sacks and Raglans, Fur Trimmed.

Boys' and Youths' Pants and Vests,

Neat styles, finely trimmed, White and colored Linen and Marseilles Shirts, Under Clothing, of Wool, Silk and Cotton, Winter Gloves and Gauntlets, Scarfs, Mufflers, Shoulder Braces, Ties, Cravats, Suspenders, Shawls, Canes, Silk, and Gingham Umbrellas, Carpet Sacks, &c.

A large variety of PIECE GOODS, exclusively for Custom work, is kept in connection with the above, and it is believed that in style, quality and price, the whole stock is such a one, as is rarely found in one establishment.

☞Every Garment is warranted well made, and sold at low rates,

☞FOR CASH ONLY.☜

oct7—tf

Wanted,

TEN THOUSAND BUSHELS

BARLEY,

At the Bridgewater Malt-House.

Bridgewater, Dec. 2, '57. J. VERA.

DISSOLUTION.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing between Drs. D. & W. Stanton is this day dissolved by mutual consent Persons having unsettled accounts are requested to call and settle the same without delay.

DAVID STANTON, M. D.
WILLIAM STANTON, M. D.

Oct. 1, 1857.

Dr. D. Stanton will still continue in the practice of Medicine and Surgery. Office at the old stand, second story of M'Cleery's building.—Residence at the lower end of Main street.

New Brighton, Oct. 7.

BRILLIANT PROSPECTUS!!

FOURTH YEAR OF THE

COSMOPOLITAN ART ASSOCIATION.

THE FAMOUS

Dusseldorf Gallery of Paintings!

Purchased at a Cost of $180,000!

AND POWER'S WORLD RENOWNED STATUE OF THE

GREEK SLAVE!

Re purchased for *six thousand dollars*, with several hundred other works of Art, in Paintings, Sculpture and Bronzes, comprise the Premiums to be awarded to the subscribers of the

COSMOPOLITAN ART ASSOCIATION,

who subscribe before the 28th of January 1858, at which time the awards will take place,

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Every subscriber of *three dollars* is entitled to A copy of the large and splendid Steel Engraving, entitled "MANIFEST DESTINY," also to A copy of the Cosmopolitan Art Journal one year, also to

A certificate in the Award of Premiums, also A free admission to the Dusseldorf and Cosmopolitan Galleries.

Thus it is seen that for every *three dollars* paid, the subscriber not only receives a

Splendid Three Dollar Engraving!

but, also the beautifully illustrated TWO DOLLAR ART JOURNAL, one year.

Each subscriber is also presented with a Certificate in the Awards of Premiums, by which a valuable work of Art, in Painting or Sculpture, may be received in addition, thus giving to every subscriber an equivalent to the value of *five dollars*, and a certificate gratis

Any one of the last $3 Magazines is furnished, instead of Engraving and Art Journal if desired.

No person is restricted to a single share.—Those taking five memberships, remitting $16, are entitled to an extra Engraving, and six tickets.

Full particulars of the Association are given in the Art Journal, which contains over sixty splendid Engravings, price 50 cents per number. Specimen copies will be sent to all persons who desire to subscribe, on receipt of five postage stamps, (15 cents.)

Address C. L. DERBY, Actuary C. A. A.
548 Broadway, N. Y.

CABINET WAREROOM.

THE subscriber having taken possession of the shop lately occupied by David Johnston, dec'd., would respectfully announce to the citizens of Beaver, and vicinity, that he is prepared to make to order all articles in his line, at short notice, and upon reasonable terms. A general assortment of Furniture—such as Bureaus, Bedsteads, card, center, dining and breakfast Tables, Stands, &c., constantly kept on hand, which, for quality and workmanship, will compare favorably with those manufactured in any other establishment in the county.

Coffins made to order, at all hours, and a Hearse in constant readiness.

☞Shop on Main street, one door west of Argus' office. SOCRATES SMALL.

Beaver, Sept. 2d, 1857.

Flour and Feed For Sale.

THE best quality of Flour, by the barrel or otherwise, and Feed of all kinds, constantly on hand, and for sale upon moderate terms at the Industry Mills. F. W. WALKER.

Industry Sept. 23—3m

Notice to Farmers.—20 Improved Horse Power Threshers, with vibrating separators, warranted in every respect, for sale by aug26 JAMES WARNOCK, 47 Fifth st.

"NO SUCH WORD AS FAIL."

A RESISTLESS REMEDY.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

CIRCULAR TO THE SICK.

The first hospital surgeons and medical publicists of Europe, admit the unparalleled anti-inflammatory and healing properties of this Ointment; governments sanction its use in their naval and military services; and the masses in this country and throughout the world repose the utmost confidence in its curative properties. It penetrates the sources of inflammation and corruption which underlie the external evidences of disease, and neutralize the fiery elements which feed and exasperate the malady.

RHEUMATISM, SCROFULA, ERYSIPELAS, &c.

These are among the most terrible and agonizing diseases of the muscles, the fleshy fibre and the skin; yet in their worst forms, and when seemingly incurable, they invariably disappear under a persevering application of this soothing, healing, antipote to pain and inflammation.

SALT RHEUM, FEVER SORES, STIFF JOINTS.

In cases of Salt Rheum, where medical waters, lotions, and every recipe of the pharmacopeia have proved useless, the Ointment will accomplish a thorough cure. Fever Sores heal quickly under its influence, and its relaxing effect upon contracted sinews is truly wonderful.

DISCHARGING ULCERS.

A most remarkable and happy change is produced in the appearance of malignant sores, after a few applications of this Ointment.—The surrounding redness vanishes, and granules of healthy flesh begin to take the place of the discharged matter. This process goes on more or less rapidly, until the orifice is filled up with sound material, and the ulcer radically cured.

A WORD TO MOTHERS.

The young are the most frequent sufferers from external injuries, and therefore every mother should have this healing preparation constantly at hand. It is an absolute specific for sore breasts, and quickly removes the encrusted sores which sometimes disfigure the heads and faces of children.

SIGNIFICANT FACTS.

This Ointment is universally used, on board the Atlantic and Pacific whaling fleet as a cure for scorbutic affections and as the best possible remedy for wounds and bruises. Large supplies of it have recently been ordered by the Sultan of Turkey for hospital purposes.

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases:

Bunions	Lumbago	Sore Legs
Burns	Mercurial	Sore Breasts
Chap'd Hands	Eruptions	Sore Heads
Chilblains	Piles	Sore Throats
Fistulas	Rheumatism	Sores of all
Gout	Salt Rheum	kinds
	Skin Diseases	Sprains
Swell'd Glands	Stiff Joints	Scalds
Ulcers	Venereal Sores	Wounds of all kinds.

*** Sold at the Manufactories of Professor Holloway 80 Maiden Lane, New York and 244 Strand London, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers of Medicines throughout the United States, and the civilized world, at Pots, at 25 cents, 62½ cents; and $1 each. Dr O. Cunningham, Beaver, is an authorized Agent for the sale of these medicines.

☞There is a considerable saving by taking the large sizes.

N. B. Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each pot.

February 25 1857

BOERHAVE'S

HOLLAND BITTERS

THE CELEBRATED HOLLAND REMEDY FOR

DYSPEPSIA,

DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS,

LIVER COMPLAINT,

WEAKNESS OF ANY KIND

FEVER AND AGUE,

And the various affections concequent upon disordered

STOMACH AND LIVER.

Such as Indigestion, Acidity of the Stomach, Cockey Pains, Heatburn, Loss of Appetite, Despondency, Costiveness, Blind and Bleeding Piles. In all Nervous, Rheumatic and Neuralgic Affections, it has in numerous instances proved highly beneficial, and in others effected a decided cure.

This is a purely vegetable compound, prepared on strictly scientific principles, after the manner of the celebrated Holland Professor, Boerhave. Because of its great success in most of the European States, its introduction into the United States was intended more especially for those of our fatherland scattered here and there over the face of this mighty country. Meeting with great success among them, I now offer it to the American public, knowing that its truly wonderful medicinal virtues must be acknowledged.

It is particularly recommended to those persons whose constitutions may have been impaired by the continuous use of ardent spirits, or other forms of dissipation. Generally instantaneous in effect, it finds its way directly to the seat of life, thrilling and quickening every nerve raised up the drooping spirit, and, in fact, infusing new health and vigor in the system.

CAUTION.—Whoever expects to find in this above will be disappointed, but to the sick weak and low spirited, it will prove a greatful aromatic cordial, possessed of singular remedia properties.

CAUTION.—The great popularity of this delightful Aroma has induced many imitations, which the public should guard against purchasing. Be not persuaded to buy anything else until you have given Boerhave's Holland Bitters a fair trial. One bottle will convince you how infinitely superior it is to all these imitations.

☞Sold at $1.00 per bottle, or *six* bottles for $5.00, sold by the proprietors, Benjamin Page, Jr. & Co. Manufacturing Pharmacentists and Chemists, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FARMS FOR SALE,

NEAR A RAILROAD DEPOT.

TWO good Farms, close to Industry Depot on Cleve. & Pitts. Railroad, about 150 acres, and 175 acres, a large portion cleared. They have on them a large number of fine fruit trees—Peach, Plum, Apple, &c., and will be sold cheap. Terms easy. Apply to J. S. WELLS.

Oct. 7. Industry, Pa.

JOSEPH S. GRAHAM,

Fashionable Tailor,

(OPPOSITE COURT HOUSE, BEAVER, PA.)

☞A share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited. (jan28)

☞NB. Wool Goods.—Sacks, Hoods, Gaiter caps, cuffs, sleeves, Ladies' merino vests, victorines &c., just opened at TAYLOR'S.

PERFUMERY and Flavoring Extracts on ... always on hand at D. L. YOUNG'S.

MODERN TIMES.

BY H. W. LOCKE

The world is growing wondrous wise,
And everything improving,
This hustle, bustle for the prize,
And 'push along keep moving,'
The good old honest plodding days
Are gone, no more returning,
And new, as well as better ways,
The modern world is learning.

Not only are we growing wise,
But 'cute' as well as funny;
There's nothing brightens up our eyes
Like tinsel, show and money;
To make our hundreds from our tens,
We night and day are dreaming;
To save the time of setting hens,
We hatch their eggs by steaming.

Our fathers were a sturdy race,
They hoed and cropped by the acre,
They whipped the Baptists into grace,
And hung the stubborn Quaker.
Our mothers smarter than a trap,
Could lend a hand at raking,
And while the baby took a nap,
Could wash and do the baking.

Hard work is getting out of date,
We live by speculations,
In lieu of toil we tax the pate
For money, clothes and rations;
We run in debt, pay by and by,
But, what is deemed still cuter,
Pay ten per cent., and on the sly
Thus save our rags and pewter.

Our beauties sauntering through the town
To take an afternooning,
Seem by their rig, from hoop to crown,
To meditate ballooning
Should they go up, I'll pray the gods,
Of Cicero and Sallust,
For lots of gas, and if it makes no odds
That I go too for ballast.

LINSEED OIL FOR ANIMALS.

The fact is generally well known that linseed, or "flax seed," as it is more commonly denominated, is replete with fattening ingredients, and that, both in the form of meal, and linseed cake, it is extensively used for the purpose of fattening horses, hogs, neat cattle, and indeed, most animals found on the farm.

The meal is produced by grinding or trituration, and is administered before expressing the oleaginous or fatty matter; the linseed cake, commonly called "oil-cake," consists of the more solid substances of the seed, after the extraction of the oil.

From various well authenticated experiments, it appears to have been satisfactorily demonstrated, that when judiciously used, it is highly valuable for this purpose, being both economical as to expense, and salutary in its effects upon the animal's health. The following experiment was published many years ago in the New England Farmer, by a Mr. John Prince, of Jamaica, Mass. He observes that he was induced to undertake it, by having read in the "Agricultural Dictionary," of Monk, that five gallons of linseed oil, (raw,) will fatten an animal quicker, than £5 sterling expended in the articles ordinarily used for this purpose. The experiment was made on a cow of large size, and is detailed as follows—

"I dried her up at pasture, and early in autumn determined she should be fatted on oil. I ordered one pint of oil to be well mixed with half a bushel of wheat bran to be for one day's food, with such hay as she would eat. She refused absolutely to eat of it until the third day, after which she came to and became fond of it, and in one week we could see she was gaining finely. After using five gallons, I purchased two more. I then for a fortnight gave Indian meal instead of the oil. I then offered her for sale to the butchers in my vicinity; they all examined her and declared her to be uncommonly well fatted, but as she had been fatted on oil, they were afraid the meat would not be good. Finally one young man gave me $9 per 100 lbs. for her. (She weighed 797 lbs) I never saw finer looking meat, and the purchaser, several times afterwards, told me that his customers often spoke of the superiority of that beef, not knowing that it had been oil-fed. One or two years after that, I fatted a yoke of oxen. One I fed on oil, the other on meal and vegetables. They were very fat, and I fully thought the oil fed one did not cost half as much to fatten as the one on meal and vegetables. I have not fatted any beef animal since, or should have adopted the oil plan."—*Cor. Dollar Newspaper.*

Improved Iron Farm Fence.

Mr. John B. Wickersham, now extensively engaged in the manufacture of iron railing, &c, in New York, has recently patented an improved fence, which has many advantages over his original invention, and being much simplified is greatly reduced in price. The improvement consists in the mode of securing the rails or wires at the post. Instead of the eyes used in the original invention, through which bolts were passed to bind or strengthen the fence it is now made in sectional parts, with slots in the post, so arranged that when in place they break joint with each other. The slot in one section extends upward, and in the other downward, and each rail is furnished with a loop or dead eye turned in each end, which prevents it from passing the slots. Double-acting screws are introduced every 300 feet, with which to tighten the fence. The posts are also of an improved form, so as to secure their being fixed permanently to the ground. The iron clamps at the foot of each post are so turned as to present a flat surface of resistance to the earth. The fence thus constructed is warranted to possess an unusual degree of elasticity and strength, and their economy and durability must commend them for general adoption. The cost is but $1,50 per rod for the materials of a fence 4½ feet high, with five rails, and the planting of it so simple that it can be accomplished by the ordinary hands about a farm. The price is about equal to that of cedar post and rail fence in this neighborhood, while in the western prairies, where timber is scarce and expensive, this iron fence will probably prove the most economical by at least 25 per cent. Paint will of course be requisite to prevent rusting, but a single coat will last for years. Some striking color should be chosen, as cattle are apt to run against these fences without perceiving them.

MONEY SAVED!

BY BUYING YOUR GOODS FROM

J. B. SMITH & CO.,

SMITH'S FERRY, PA.

YOU can buy 10 lbs good Sugar for One Dollar; 10 yds good Calico for One Dollar, Delanes from 12 to 25, worth from 20 to 40; good bleached muslin from 10 to 12, worth 12 to 16. Other goods in proportion.

☞GIVE THEM A TRIAL.☜

WANTED—Grain, green and dried Fruit, Potatoes, Beans, &c, &c. (nov4*)

LARD OIL, NO 1, EXTRA,

AND

Burning Fluid, prime article,

FOR SALE BY

A. S. HARVEY,

No. 3, Stewarts Row.

Bridgewater, Dec. 9.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

WHEREAS letters of Administration on the Estate of Mary Stockman dec'd, have been granted to the subscriber residing in the Borough of Beaver, all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will please present them properly authenticated for settlement. M. B. WELSH, Adm'r.

Dec. 9th., 1857.

THE GREAT

AMERICAN CORN SHELLER.

Now on Exhibition at

NO. 65 FIFTH STREET, PITTSBURGH.

Warranted to shell 20 BUSHELS PER HOUR, in the hands of one man. This machine is certainly the invention of the age, combining everything that is useful with the durable and efficient.

We respectfully invite the Farmer, Mechanic and Capitalist to a thorough trial of this machine. ☞CALL AND SEE.☜

☞State and County Rights for sale by the Agent. J. O. S. GOLDEN.

Sept. 9, 1857.

WILSON, CHILDS & Co.

Wholesale Dealers in Foreign & Domestic

NEW GOODS

No. 45, Wood Street, opposite St. Charles Hotel

PITTSBURGH, PENN'A.

ARE now receiving and will be ready to exhibit to the trade by the 10th of September, a very large and attractive stock of

Fall Dry Goods and Notions,

to which the attention of Merchants throughout the West is respectfully solicited.

Pittsburgh, Aug. 25, 1857.

NOTICE TO FARMERS—10 of the improved Railroad Powers are ready for delivery at our shop, combining the best improvements; warranted with 3 men and 2 horses to thresh 175 bushels per day, or don ble that quantity of oats, in the most complete order. Price $160.

Dec 9 1857. JAMES WARDROP.

NOTICE TO FARMERS AND MILLERS—CORN SHELLERS, for hand or power that will shell and clean 2000 bushels per day in the most perfect manner—warranted in every respect—at the seed store, 47 Fifth st, Pittsburg.

Dec. 9 1857. JAMES WARDROP.

PRUNING TOOLS—LONG-HANDLED SAWS, CHISELS, SHEARS, & KNIVES, of the most approved patterns for Orchard pruning, &c. at 47 Fifth street, Pittsburgh Pa.

Dec. 9 1857. JAMES WARDROP.

NOTICE TO BUTCHERS.—Large Meat Cutters and Sausage Fillers, of various sizes, at 47 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

Dec. 9. 1857. JAMES WARDROP.

JOHN M. DUNLAP.

WITH

W. HAMPTON & CO.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

CLOTHING,

India Rubber and Furnishing Goods,

NO. 128 WOOD STREET,

WADE HAMPTON, } *PITTSBURG, PA.*
OTIS B. CHILDS. }

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ALL persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate of Jacob Peirsol, deceased, late of New Sewickly tp, Beaver Co. Pa., are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate will present them to the subscriber, properly authenticated for settlement.

JEREMIAH PEIRSOL,

Dec 16, 1857. Administrator.

FOR CHRISTMAS.

A large lot of fresh fruit, consisting of *Peaches, Tomatoes, Plums, Gooseberries, Grapes, &c.,*

Put up in hermetically sealed cans. Warranted good. For sale at

A. BESTWICK'S,

Cor. Broadway and Apple streets,

dec23 '57 New Brighton, Pa.

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale, upon the most reasonable terms, the following property, in and adjoining the village of Industry, in the county of Beaver, to wit:

The well-known tavern stand, called the "Industry House," which is well calculated for Public business of any kind, being immediately at the Depot of the C. & P. R. R.

Also 12 other houses and lots of various sizes and locations, with stables and other improvements—12 other lots under fence and in good state of cultivation.

Also, 46 acres of excellent land adjoining the said village, on which is a large two story brick house, well finished—25 acres of which is the best quality of meadow and garden land, 20 acres of coal land, containing 2 veins of coal, varying from 2½ to 4½ feet, of excellent quality and convenient to the Railroad; about 100 bearing fruit trees, a never failing spring of water, convenient to the house. The above farm was formerly owned by James Jackson.

Also, 7 acres of land about one-half mile below Industry, on which is a very comfortable frame dwelling house, stable and shop, with a number of grafted fruit trees of the best quality. This property was formerly owned by J. W Engle, who carried on boat building to a considerable extent on said premises.

The whole, or any part of the above property will be sold on the most reasonable terms.—Any person wishing to purchase any of the above property, will do well to apply soon, as I am determined to give some good bargains.

☞For further information apply to the subscriber, at the Industry House.

Industry, Nov, 10, '56 J. ROSS.

TRUSTEES ACCOUNT.

THE account of J. H Wilson, Esq., Trustee, appointed by the Orphans' Court, of Beaver county, to make sale of the Real Estate of John Hart, dec'd., was presented Oct. 21st, 1857, and confirmed *nisi*—which account will be allowed by the Court, on the first day of March Term, 1858, unless cause then be shown against its confirmation. By the Court.

Dec. 2, 1857. WM. K. BODEN, Cl'k.

PUBLIC HOUSE.

THE subscriber, having purchased and fitted up that well known property at the North-west corner of the Public Square, in Beaver, adjoining the residence of Judge Agnew, is now prepared to accommodate the public, where he will use every exertion to please and make comfortable, all who may call on him.

Beaver, May 6, '57. WM. A. LAIRD.

NOTICE.

ALL persons knowing themselves indebted to me for *medical services*, of longer standing than one year, will please call and settle the same, either by *payment* or *promissory* note, on or before the first day of January next; after which I will submit all my old unsettled accounts into the hands of an agent for collection.

J. B JACKSON.

Falleton, Nov. 10, 1857.

THOS. KENNEDY, JR.,.....JOHN T. SHANE.

THOMAS KENNEDY, JR., & CO

Corner of Wood and 4th sts,

PITTSBURGH, PA:

LOOKING GLASSES,

AND FANCY GOODS.

Our stock of Imported and Domestic

Fancy and Variety Goods,

Including

PRINTS,
COMBS,
CLOCKS,
GLOVES,
HOSIERY,
SHIRTS,
DRAWERS,
SILK and COTTON
HANDKERCH'FS,
THREADS,
BUTTONS,
PORTMONNAIES,

And all articles in our line, is now large and varied. Additions are constantly being made direct from the Eastern manufacturers and Importers.

☞We earnestly solicit the attention of our former customers and buyers generally.

Pittsburgh Sept. 9, 1857.

HALL & CO.,

(SUCCESSORS TO JOHN HALL.)

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Hat and Cap Manufacturers,

And Dealers in Furs, Trimmings, &c.

NO. 89 WOOD ST., PITTSBURGH, PA.

MANUFACTURERS and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Beaver, Nutria, Silk and Cassimere Hats of the latest styles; Soft Fur and Wool Hats of every quality and fashion. Silk and *Mohair*, Plush, Cloth and Oil and Silk Caps. A full assortment of Children's Fancy Caps; also Beaver and Felt Hats.

Ladies Furs of every style and quality.

☞Single Hats and Caps of every style required made to order with care and dispatch.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 30.

BEAVER MACHINE WORKS

Childs, M'Connell and Darraghs,

FOUNDERS

AND

STEAM ENGINE BUILDERS

Fallston, Beaver County, Pa.

WE respectfully call attention to the inducements offered for purchasing Engines and Machinery mentioned below. We have purchased the right to make and sell the

PATENT OSCILLATING ENGINE

of Messrs. Cridge & Wadsworth, and are now engaged in the manufacture of them at the lowest possible rates, which is about twenty-five per cent. lower than the Slide Valve Engine. Their simplicity and durability, combined with their cheapness and almost utter impossibility to get out of order, renders them the most desirable Engine to have.

The following is a list of the different kinds of Machinery which we have made. Persons wishing to procure anything of the kind, will do well to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

Double Slide Valve Reciprocating Engines, the same as manufactured at Salem, Ohio; Oscillating Engines, Cridge & Wadsworth's Patent; Tub and Bucket Machinery; Flour Barrel and Nail Keg Machinery; Planing Machines; Cylinder or Barrel Saws; Fire Brick and Clay Rollers; Starch Rollers, Pipes and Castings for extracting Oil from Cannel Coal; Flouring Mill Gearing; Pullies and Shafting; Muley, Sash, and Circular Saw Mills; Lath Machinery, &c, besides numerous other Machines which it is not necessary to enumerate.

We might add a long list of certificates, but deem any but the following unnecessary.

ECONOMY, December 24th, 1856.

MESSRS. CRIDGE, WADSWORTH & Co. Gentlemen:—We hereby certify that we have had one of your Oscillating Engines in use for nearly four months, and that it gives satisfaction in every respect. Its principal advantages over the common Engine are—

1st. Its simplicity, and the consequent facility to keep it in good order.

2d. It takes up much less room.

3d. It requires less pressure of steam to do the same amount of work; and is, therefore, worked with less danger and less fuel.

Respectfully yours,

B. L. BAKER
JACOB HENRICI.
Trustees

Our facilities for shipping to any point whatever, by Rail Road, Canal, or on the Ohio River, is as good as at any other point. Our Works are situated in Fallston, Pa. on the west Bank of the Beaver River, opposite N. Brighton, and only one hour's ride by rail from Pittsburgh. July 1, 1857.

DENTAL SURGERY.

J MURRAY would announce to the public that he has, at considerable cost, procured the latest improvements in the profession, and is now prepared to accommodate every variety of public taste.

1st. Single gum-teeth, on gold or silver plate

2d. Block-teeth, on gold plate, presenting a continuous gum.

3d. Indestructible teeth on Gutta Percha base.

As this last is a new mode of inserting teeth, should it fail to render satisfaction after a fair trial, I will replace the work with gold or silver.

Office and residence on Market Street, opposite the Market House, Bridgewater.

Bridgewater, Jan 2, 1856.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given to all persons knowing themselves indebted to the Firm of Young & Thomas and late Wm. Thomas that they are requested to call at the store of P. B. Young, with whom I have left my Books, and make settlements of their accounts, up to the 20th of November, after which date, all amounts remaining unsettled, will be left with J. G. Bliss Esq for settlement.

Beaver Oct 12 '57. WILLIAM THOMAS.

DRUGS! DRUGS!!—DRUGS!!

Just Received

AND FOR SALE LOW, BY

P. B. YOUNG,

At his old Stand, Corner of 3d and Ellsts.,

BEAVER, PA.

THE following Patnat medicines can always be had at Young's New Drug Store:

Keyser's Cough Syrup, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral and Cathartic Pills, Bowman's Vegetable Compound, Sanford's Invigorator, Perry Davis' Pain Killer, Radway's Resolvent, Relief and Pills, Boerhave's Holland Bitters, Wood's Hair Restorative, Prof. De Grath's Oil, Tobias' Liniment, Prof. Reed's Magnetic Oil, M'Lane's Vermifuge and Pills, Fahnestock's Vermifuge and Godfrey's Cordial, Harlem Oil, Petroleum, Boush's Worm Confections, Merchant's Gargling Oil, Jayne's Carminitive, Trask's magnetic Ointment, Nervo and Bone Liniment, Holloway's Ointment and Pills, Thompson's and Cook's Eye Water, Kaiser & Bros. Arnica Ointment, and many others too numerous to mention, always on hand. may 6,'57.

PERFUMERY and Flavoring Extracts can always be found at P. B. YOUNG'S.

AYER'S PILLS.

FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A

FAMILY PHYSIC.

THERE has long existed a public demand for an effective purgative pill which could be relied on as sure and perfectly safe in its operation. This has been prepared to meet that demand, and an extensive trial of its virtues has conclusively shown with what success it accomplishes the purpose designed. It is easy to make a physical *pill*, but not easy to make the best of all *pills*—one which should have none of the objections, but all the advantages, of every other. This has been attempted here, and with what success we would respectfully submit to the public decision. It has been unfortunate for the patient hitherto that almost every purgative medicine is acrimonious and irritating to the bowels. This is not. Many of them produce so much griping pain and revulsion in the system as to more than counterbalance the good to be derived from them. These *pills* produce no irritation or pain, unless it arise from a previously existing obstruction or derangement in the bowels. Being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity; but it is better that any medicine should be taken judiciously. Minute directions for their use in the several diseases to which they are applicable are given on the box. Among the complaints which have been speedily cured by them, we may mention Liver Complaint, in its various forms of Jaundice, Indigestion, Languor and Loss of Appetite, Listlessness, Irritability, Bilious Headache, Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, Pain in the Side and Loins; for, in truth, all these are but the consequence of diseased action in the liver. As an aperient they afford prompt and sure relief in Costiveness, Piles, Colic, Dysentery, Humors, Scrofula and Scurvy, Colds with soreness of the body, Ulcers and impurity of the blood; in short, in any and every case where a purgative is required.

They have also produced some singularly successful cures in Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsy, Gravel, Erysipelas, Palpitation of the Heart, Pains in the Back, Stomach, and Side. They should be freely taken in the spring of the year, to purify the blood and prepare the system for the change of season. An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and bowels into healthy action, and restores the appetite and vigor. They purify the blood, and by their stimulant action on the circulatory system, renovate the strength of the body, and restore the wasted or diseased energies of the whole organism. Hence an occasional dose is advantageous, even though no serious derangement exists; but unnecessary dosing should never be carried too far, as every purgative medicine reduces the strength when taken to excess. The thousand cases in which a physic is required cannot be enumerated here, but every sufferer can satisfy himself by the reason of every body; and it is confidently believed this pill will answer a better purpose than any thing which has hitherto been available to mankind. When their virtues are once known, the public will no longer doubt what remedy to employ when in need of a cathartic medicine. Being sugar-wrapped they are pleasant to take, and being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.

For minute directions see wrapper on the box.

PREPARED BY

JAMES C. AYER,

Practical and Analytical Chemist,

LOWELL, MASS.

Price 25 Cents per Box. Five Boxes for $1.

AYER'S

CHERRY PECTORAL,

For the rapid Cure of

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA, AND CONSUMPTION.

THIS remedy has won for itself such notoriety from its cures of every variety of pulmonary disease, that it is entirely unnecessary to recount the evidences of its virtues in any community where it has been employed. So wide is the field of its usefulness, and so numerous the cases of its cures, that almost every section of the country abounds in persons publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs by its use. When once tried its superiority over every other medicine of its kind is too apparent to escape observation, and where its virtues are known, the public no longer hesitate what antidote to employ for the distressing and dangerous affections of the pulmonary organs which are incident to our climate. And not only in formidable attacks upon the lungs, but for the milder varieties of Colds, Coughs, Hoarseness, &c., and for CHILDREN it is the pleasantest and safest medicine that can be obtained.

As it has long been in constant use throughout this section, we need not do more than assure the people its quality is kept up to the best that it ever has been, and that the genuine article is sold by—

AGENTS—Young & Thomas Beaver, Dr. Smith Bridgewater; C. L. Kaiser, Rochester, Dr. Sargent, New Brighton; John Black Darling on, and by all merchants everywhere. Dr. O. Cunningham Beaver.

WHY DO YOU SUFFER?

Use Kaiser's

CELEBRATED GERMAN ARNICA

OINTMENT

A never failing remedy for Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, sprains, pains, bruises, pain in the back, stiffness or numbness of the limbs, or weakness in the joints, swellings, sore throat, burns, scalds, cuts, old sores, frosted feet, neuralgic affections, &c., and in fact for all diseases which require an external application; as such it has no equal. The numerous remarkable cures effected by the use of the German Arnica Ointment, and the large and constantly increasing demand for the same, has led the Proprietors to bring this invaluable remedy before the public, and take pleasure in recommending it to the afflicted.

Wm. Plate, of Bridgewater, Pa., writes to us: I have used Kaiser's Celebrated German Arnica Ointment for a very severe bruise, and it has effected an immediate cure; therefore, I feel it my duty to recommend this Ointment to all similarly afflicted. W.M. PLATE,

Bridgewater May 9th '57. Watchmaker

I have used Charles L. Kaiser & Bro's German Ointment, and believe it the best curative for a burn I have ever tried. S. H. DARRAGH.

Sharon, May 1st, 1857.

Prepared and sold Wholesale and Retail by C. L. Kaiser & Bro., Druggists Rochester, Beaver county, Pa., Proprietors.

Agents for Boerhave's Holland Bitters, Clarke's Female Pills, Bowman's Vegetable Compound, Jayne's Family Medicines, and all other Patent Medicines of the day. June 3 1857

Just Received

At the Rochester Drug Store, Sign of the Golden Mortar.

10,000 Havanna Segars, different kinds.
3 lbs Balm of Thousand flowers.
6 " nose fan.
1 gross Sr James Clarke's Female Pills.
5 " M'Lane's Pills and Vermifuge.
Dr A. Jaynes Family medicines.
10 doz. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.
2 casks Catawba Wine and Brandy.
6 doz. Bowman's Vegetable Compound.
6 gross Boerhave's Holland Bitters.
Shoulder Braces of all descriptions.
1 gross Radway's Remedies.
1 " Perry Davis' Painkiller.

For sale low by

C. L. KAISER & BRO.

Proprietors of Kaiser's Celebrated German Arnica Ointment.

DISSOLUTION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between Charles Lukens, W. W Lysle and Horace Beeson, doing business under the firm of Charles Lukens & Co. was dissolved on the 21st of September 1857. The business will hereafter be conducted under the firm of Lukens & Beeson, who are duly authorized to settle the business of the late firm.

C. LUKENS,
W. W. LISLE,
HORACE BEESON,

CHAMBERLIN & CUTHBERTSON,

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law. Office on Broadway, 3d door below Merrick House New Brighton. apr19

The Greatest Medical Discovery OF THE AGE.

Dr. KENNEDY, of Roxbury has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common pimple.

He has tried it in over 1100 cases, and never failed except in two cases (both thunder humor.) He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its virtue, all within twenty miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of Pimples on the face.

Two or three bottles will clear the system of Biles.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth and stomach

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst cases of Erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the Eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers,

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate use of rheumatism.

Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of Scrofula.

A benifit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effect of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after trial it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appear to me surprising; first that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846—second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it and sold about six bottles per day—In April 1854, I sold over one thousand bottles per day of it.

Some of the wholesale Druggists who have been in business twenty and thirty years, say, that nothing in the annals of patent medicines was ever like it. There is a universal praise of it from all quarters.

In my own practice I always kept it strictly for humors—but since its introduction as a general family medicine, great and wonderful virtues have been found in it that I never suspected.

Several cases of epileptic fits—a desease which was always considered incurable, have been cured by a few bottles. O, what a mercy if it will prove effectual in all cases of that awful malady—there are but few who have seen more of it than I have.

I know of several cases of Dropsy, all of them aged people cured by it. For the various diseases of the Liver, Sick Headache, Dyspepsia, Asthma, Fever Ague, Pain in the Side, Diseases of the Spine, and particularly in diseases of the Kidneys &c., the discovery has done more good than any medicine ever known.

No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you get and enough of it.

DIRECTIONS—Adults one table spoonful per day—Children over ten years dessert spoonfull. Children from five to eight years, tea spoonful. As no directions can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day. Manufactured by

DONALD KENNEDY,

No 120, Warren St. Roxbury, Mass.

PRICE $1.

☞T. W. Dyott & Sons, Philadelphia, General Ag'ts for Pa. For sale by WP Philips, Freedom; C L Kaiser, Rochester, and Dr. S Smith, Bridgewater; General wholesale agents Western Pa., Geo. H. Keyser, 136 Wood St. Pittsburgh, J. P. Flemming Federal St. Allegheny City, Maclay & Young, Beaver.

TO CASH BUYERS.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

THE season has arrived when our stock of Summer Goods *must* and *will be sold*. Cold weather in the early part of the season has left us with a stock of Summer goods, by far too large for this advanced time of Summer, and as we are determined to carry over *no goods* to another summer—thereby losing the use of our money for nearly a year—we will for Thirty days to come, sell at EASTERN COST, our stock of

Lawns,	Mantillas,	Fancy Silks,
Brilliants,	Shawls,	French Collars,
Challies,	Bonnets,	Mohair mitts,
Debeges,	Ribbons,	Parasols,

and variety goods generally.

As a further inducement to purchasers, we will also sell at a *reduction* our stock of Domestic and Staple goods such as Calicoes, Muslins, Tickings, Checks, Table Linens, and all goods usually kept in a dry goods store. As we are determined to close out our stock—*particularly light goods*—some good bargains may be expected. T. M. TAYLOR.

July 22, '57. Rochester 'on the hill.'

T. J. CHANDLER.....M. B. GILLESPIE

A CARD.

I have this day associated with me in the practice of Dental Surgery, Dr. M. E. Gillespie, (late of Crestline, Ohio,) under the name of Chandler & Gillespie, where we are prepared to perform all the operations of the profession, in the most approved manner. Teeth from one to full sets inserted in gold or silver plate.—Also full or partial setts on gutta percha vase.

We are also prepared to insert teeth in entire porcelain base, which cannot fail to please the most fastidious, in beauty and cleanliness; we invite attention to our specimens.

All those indebted to me by note or book account, will please call and settle, as I am anxious to close my old books. T. J. CHANDLER.

Rochester, Aug. 6, 1856—6m

CHAIRS! CHAIRS!!

JOHN M'CUNE still continues the manufacture of every kind of plain and ornamental Chairs. Call and examine my stock. Shop opposite Hugh Anderson's Grocery, on 3d street The stock is lower than ever before offered in this market. Old Chairs painted or grained and made to look as well as new.

Beaver, Dec. 18, 1854.

Low by the Piece,

100 pieces bleached muslins, assorted.
6 bales brown do do
200 pieces Cochecco and other prints.
50 pieces Lancaster ginghams.

June 4. T. M. TAYLOR.

FRENCH leather Boots for Ladies and Misses, a new style for winter, made to order, at the Shoe store of BARNES & NICHOLSON, dec10 Stewart's Row, Bridgewater.

CORN CULTIVATORS—10 Expanding Cultivators, adapted to potato and corn crops, for sale by J. WARDROP,

jc10. 5th street.

JOSEPH H. WILSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW—Office in the Lawrence house, on the North side of the Diamond, Beaver, Pa. Jan 7 1857

JOHN M. LUKENS, C. P. LUKENS, W. LUKENS.

LUKENS & SONS,

Forwarding and Commission Merchants

Rochester, Pa Agents for steamer Michigan

No. 2, between Pittsburgh and Beaver. ap2

NOTICE TO GARDENERS—300 N. Jersey bushel baskets; 10 doz Potato hooks; 12 doz Potato digging forks, for sale by

au26 JAMES WARDROP.

SILKS—The largest and most beautiful stock of plain and figured Silks ever offered in this county, may be found at TAYLOR'S.

may 6

Glad News.

FULL OF HOPE TO THE AFFLICTED AND SUFFERING!

Many of the thousand portals of Death may be closed, and life made happier, and more comfortable to thousands who are now in danger. Doubtless this world contains many a balm to soothe its physical woes and cure its diseases. Among those in prominent rank, stands

BOWMAN'S

VEGETABLE COMPOUND,

A SAFE and speedy cure for Consumption, not only in those milder forms of Throat and Lung Diseases, such as colds, coughs, quinsey, difficulty of breathing, bronchitis, Ministers' sore throat, weakness of the chest, asthma, inward ulcer, spitting of blood, influenza, croup, whooping-cough, pain in the breast and side, hoarseness, catarrh and catarrhal affections, inflammation of the lungs, bleeding of the lungs, and such like. But its superior excellence is seen and tested in the more advanced affections of the lungs. For the truth of the above statement and the efficiency of the preparations as an antidote, we refer the public to the following testimonials:

Language is scarcely strong enough to tell the great power of this

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY!

The doubting may try and be convinced.

The Proprietors point to the following bona fide certificates with confidence on the community; they are but samples of the many hundreds of testimonials in our possession:

Philadelphia, Aug. 15, 1856.—Last spring, while in Pittsburgh, I had a bad cold and cough, which troubled me much, and a friend of mine gave me a bottle of Bowman's Vegetable Compound for diseases of the throat and lungs, which I commenced taking, and found relief almost immediately. I had taken many things for cough and hoarseness, but never got anything to help me as it has done. I believe it to be the best antidote for coughs and hoarseness that is out, and cheerfully recommend it to the public. THOS. H. STOCKTON.

Pastor 1st Prot. Meth. Church.

From Judge Vanhorn, of the District Court at Cincinnatia.

Cincinnati, May 4, 1856.—I have used Bowman's Vegetable Compound for bronchitis and cough, and believe it to be the best medicine out for those diseases, and the only one I ever got to give me any permanent relief. It will cure. I recommend it to the public as an honest and efficient medicine, and will perform what it is published to do W. VANHORN.

TO THE PUBLIC.

I have used Bowman's Vegetable Compound in my family, for coughs, colds and Ministers' sore throat and believe it to be the best thing that I ever got for those complaints, and cheerfully recommend it to the public.

REV. J. GASTON.

Pastor of the Clinton st. M. E. Church, Cincinnati.

June 10, 1856.

Here is one from the old pioneer Methodist preacher of Ohio, Rev. J. B. Finley.

I believe Bowman's Vegetable Compound to be the best remedy for Diseased Throat and Lungs, of the day. I have tested it, and found it to be the best of all the popular remedies I ever tried, and I have tried very many. I recommend it to the public. Try it and you will be convinced of its superiority.

Cincinnati July 1856. Rev. J. B. FINLEY.

Hear what the celebrated Dr. Peck says:

New York, May 12, 1856.—I have used Bowman's Vegetable Compound for coughs and hoarseness in speaking; and believe it to be the best preparation for Throat and Lung complaints I ever got; and I recommend it to the public speaker and singer, as well as those afflicted with Lung diseases. J. T. PECK.

Hear what Dr. Benson, of Cincinnati says: [Extract from a letter.]

"Bowman's Vegetable Compound contains a virtue which is not possessed by any other popular medicine in my knowledge. It does not only smoothe the disease over, giving it only temporary relief (like most of patent medicines,) but it commences at the root of the disease, and performs a perfect cure.

G. W. BENSON, M. D.

Our space will not permit us to publish any certificates in full, but we would refer to the following persons, whose letters are in our possession, certifying to its worth:

Rev. Bishop Morris	Cincinnati,
Rev. Robert Walker	do
Rev. Joel Waits	Economy,
Rev. John Powell	Portsmouth,
John L. M'Junkin	Butler,
Henry L. Griffith, Esq.	Pittsburgh,
B. B. Baker	Wheeling,
Capt. E. Gordon	Pittsburgh,
John T. M'Combs	do
Mrs. Mary Morrow	N. Brighton,
Mrs. M. Evans	do
Robert Greenlee	Beaver,
Isaac Sutherland	Vanport,
Mrs. S. A. Gettys	Freedom,
Silas Roberts,	Mendsville,
Henry Smith	New Castle,
Mrs. Sarah Lowry	Lawrence co.
Joseph P. Brown	do
Martha A. Wilson	New Castle,
Ex-Gov. W. F. Johnston	Pittsburgh,
T. C. Cunningham	Allegheny,
Isaac Whitesides	do
D. Maratta	Bridgewater,
Rev. Wm. Smith	Louisville,
Judge Keys	Cincinnati,
Capt. Geo. Kennedy	Wellsville,
James Wilkins	Allegheny,
J. P. O'Neil	Steubenville,
Rev. Henry Cline	Venango co.
Dr. James Parsons	Louisville,
Rev. John Watkins	Maysville,
Capt. Jacob Poe	Georgetown,
James L. Dodds	Butler co.
Ex-Gov. Wm. Bigler	Penn'a,
Rev. G. Scelen	Louisville,

Bowman's Vegetable Compound sold by Druggists at $1 per bottle, or 6 bottles for $5.

C. L. Keyser is our agent at Rochester, Beaver county, Pa. Retail merchants can be supplied at our wholesale prices, by C. L. Kaiser. Also H. T. & J. Reeves, New Brighton. Direct all orders for medicine to Dr. H. M. Bowman & Co., New Castle, Lawrence county, Pa., sole Proprietors. Agents wanted in every village in the United States and Canadas. Apply by letter or otherwise to the proprietors.

Nov. 10, 1856.

LIME! LIME!

To the Public.

THE undersigned having finished two LIME KILNS, on the farm formerly belonging to Samuel Johnston, Vanport, would respectfully inform the Public, that he is prepared to furnish almost any quantity wanted at the shortest notice. The Lime is of the best quality, and nearly three-fourths of a mile nigher Beaver than any other in the vicinity. J. J. POWER.

Refer to Hugh Anderson, Beaver; B S Ranger, Bridgewater; or John Stiles, Rochester.

☞Address, Rochester, Pa. Apr 29,'57.

Seminary Lesson.

QUESTION. How many Ladies are there in the Female Seminary in Beaver? ANSWER. One Hundred.

QUESTION. Would it be a desirable location for an Oculist or Eye Doctor? Ans. No, sir.

QUESTION. Why not? Ans. Because the Ladies all wear fine Ear Drops, which they get cheap at the establishment of WM. PLATE, in Bridgewater. He also deals largely in Finger Rings, Pins, Gold and Silver Watches, all cheap, very cheap, for Cash. July 22, '57.

FAST Colored Lawns, from 6¼ cents up.
White Brilliants, from 10 cts up.
Figured do from 12½ cents up.

Embroideries, and all kinds of white goods at greatly reduced prices, for 30 days, at

July 22,'57. TAYLOR'S.

GLOVE leather patent tip Boots for Ladies at the Shoe store of

BARNES & NICHOLSON,

dec11 Stewart's Row, Bridgewater.

A NEW STOCK OF

Fall and Winter Goods.

JUST received at the corner of Market and Bridge streets, Bridgewater, Pa. I have just received and am now opening a very desirable stock of goods suitable for the present and coming season, to which I invite the attention of my old customers and the public in general, to an examination, as I feel confident it will compare in quality and price to any other house in this vicinity.

DRESS GOODS & TRIMMINGS.

I would especially invite the ladies to call and examine my stock of silk, French merinoes, all wool delaines, cashmeres, coburgs, poplins, Persian cloths, Persian twills, ginghams, chambros, paper cambrics, cambric, jaconet, swiss and mull muslins, shawls, dress trimmings, lace fringes, bonnet ribbon, sleeves, collars, waist bands, hose &c Also a large assortment of men and boys wear, consisting of black and colored French cloths, doe skins fancy, cassimeres, tweeds, cords, jeans, satin and fancy vestings, nett shirts and drawers, silk cravats, handkerchiefs, stocks, suspenders, comforts &c.